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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE [illegible]ADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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MAY 8 1946
REFERENCE

THE FRONT PAGE

Spying in Canada

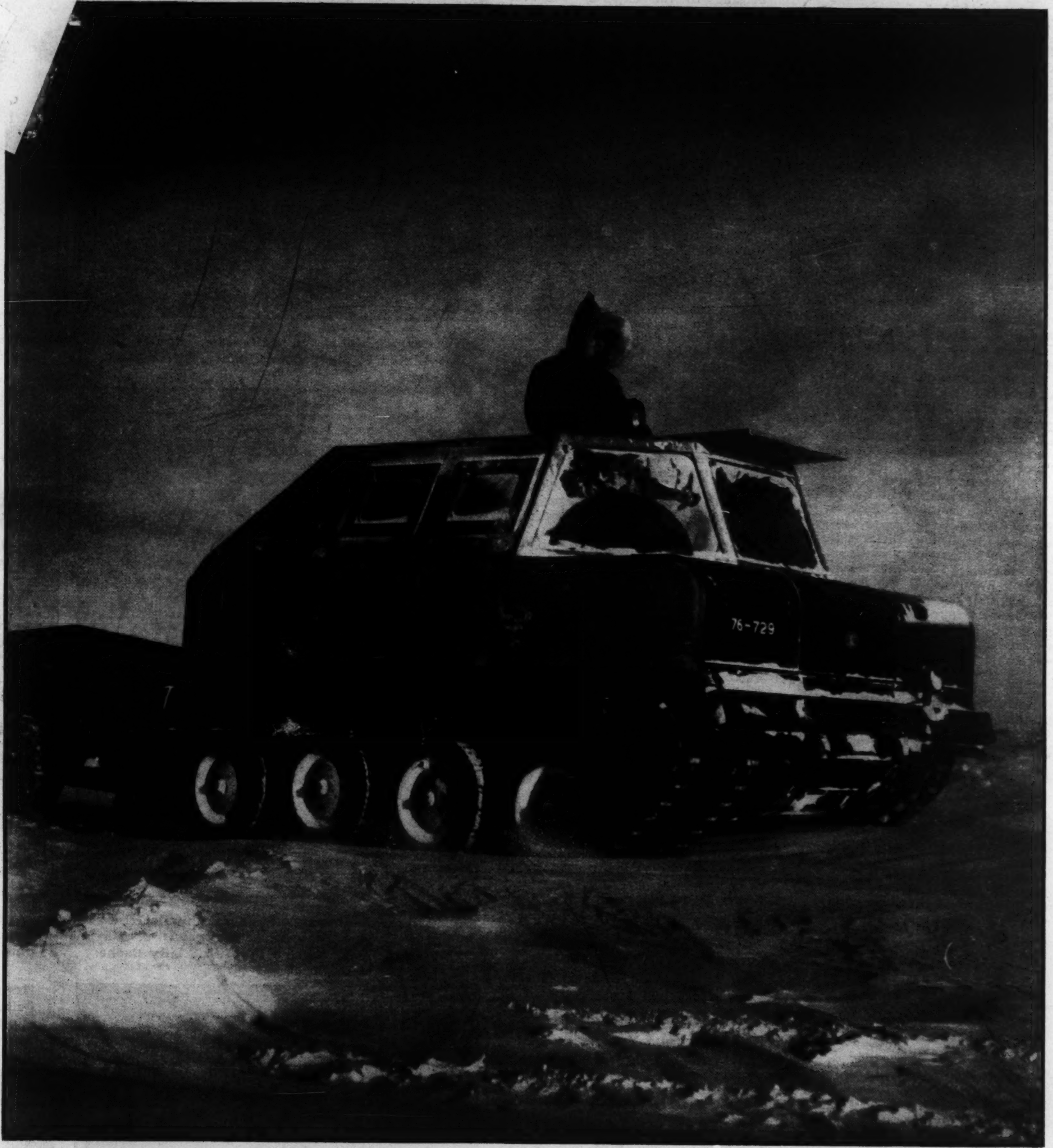
THE exposure of the operation of a large spy ring in this country—all the more sensational since Mr. Mackenzie King appeared so entirely out of character in the role of spy-hunter—has come as a rude shock to Canadians. Preoccupied with the problems of peace, and anxious to be friends with all, we have been thrust back forcibly into a war atmosphere—and worst of all, a "next war" atmosphere.

Engaged in building equipment, on Mutual Aid, to rehabilitate the shattered mines and factories of Western Russia, in propagating friendship, carrying out clothing collections and having handed over freely many war secrets to the Soviets, we are presented suddenly with this evidence that they appear to regard us as a potential enemy, as one of those nations involved in what recent high Soviet election speakers denounced as a "capitalist encirclement."

This is going to be hard for Canadians to comprehend. We have always been extremely unobtrusive in world affairs. Now we have forced on our recognition the fact that we were, in the recent war, the fourth strongest military power in the winning coalition. With the elimination of Germany, Japan and Italy as military factors and the liberation of France, we rank even today as the fifth most important power in the world. And our key strategic position and vast natural resources further accentuate the importance which bare statistics concede to us.

Now we are having the question bluntly put to us whether our great neighbor across the top of the world, and at the other end of the air routes which cross the north-east and north-west of our country, will accept our overtures of friendship. We are reminded that friendship must be a two-way business; and that we have never yet heard of a Soviet-Canadian Friendship Society giving lectures in Russia on friendship with us. Watching the leaders of the Soviet Union gripping their people for another great, sacrificial effort to increase the country's military power by telling them that they face a world of enemies, we must ask whether they want to be friends with us, and even whether the people of a democracy can ever really be friends with those of a totalitarian dictatorship, denied all ordinary human contacts, or the facts for forming their own judgment.

Drawing our conclusions from their conduct, we are reminded finally, that we now possess many secrets invaluable to a potential enemy, such as our atomic energy development, our uranium exploitation, our radar, our development of jet propulsion for planes or rockets, our extensive testing of equipment for cold-weather operation, the secrets of many new industrial processes, and our incipient plans for northern defence; and that in our easy-going way we have already allowed a far-reaching fifth column serving the interests of an unpredictable foreign dictatorship to be set up in our midst. Now we are given timely warning that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance, and that although the war against Germany and Japan has been won, the world remains in a dangerous and highly unsettled state.



—Photo by Gilbert A. Milne

Every foot of the 3100-mile trek by "Muskox" across Canada's barrenlands will be tough going, with blowing snow cutting visibility to only a few feet. See picture spread, pages 4 and 5; also page 11.

Bad Taxation

WHEN Mr. Blair Fraser told a Canadian Club audience that Canada's tax system was one of the worst in the world, he might have added that the world is full of bad tax systems and Canada's is only a little worse than most of them. The trouble is that they were all devised to meet conditions which no longer exist and to conform to ideas which no longer sway the minds of men.

The imposition of taxes on business profits and personal incomes was first undertaken at a time when it was believed that taxation could never rise to the point where it would be a deterrent, and that capital would always be forthcoming in the amounts needed to keep the economy running full speed. There is now scarcely any limit to the height of taxation, and we have had ample evidence that capital can easily be deterred from adventuring itself in anything more precarious than a government bond.

Capital is occasionally accused, by those who are opposed to capitalism, of being addicted to "striking." The essence of striking, however, is that it is a *concerted* activity (or cessation from activity). Nobody suggests that an individual worker who gets tired of his work and decides to take a holiday from it, all by himself and for no object other than the holiday, is striking; and nobody should suggest that an owner of capital who doesn't like the rate of return which he estimates as likely to result from a new enterprise is striking when he decides not to put his capital into that enterprise. That is not a concerted decision; it is the entirely separate and unrelated decisions of many thousands of owners of capital, and it is no more a strike than the present-day decision of many thousands of Canadian workers not to work in the lumber, fishing, farming and other rather arduous industries is a strike. These workers will only be brought into these employments, either by the offer of better terms, or by the exhaustion of the savings and bonuses on which they are now living and the consequent necessity of securing new sources of income. And similarly, the owners of capital

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Contemplative Soldier Agrees We Need a Distinctive Flag

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE October issue of SATURDAY NIGHT has only now come to hand, but I want to say that I heartily concur with Mr. B. K. Sandwell in his "Canada the Nation that must be ever Sitting between Two Stools."

With the influence of the U.S.A. and Great Britain exerted upon us possibly it is somewhat natural that we should feel inferior. But to do so is deplorable. Most Canadians who have served here in Europe have been impressed, I think, by the fact that Englishmen, Frenchmen, Belgians and Danes all have expressed admiration for Canadians. We have been looked upon as people of Canada, not as people of the British Empire or the United States. As a result of the admiration we have won in Europe and as a result of the success of our arms, there is in the Canadian Army, I feel, a vague stirring of a national spirit.

In most cases this feeling can't be expressed other than as a desire for a distinctive Canadian flag. The important thing is that a national consciousness is there. What is now required is leadership in developing the nascent spirit.

A distinctive flag and our own National Anthem will, I think, symbolize this growing feeling of a national culture. Should we decide to forego the use of the Union Jack and "God Save the King" that will be no indication that we are abandoning the Commonwealth. On the contrary, if by adopting our own distinctive flag we increase our national consciousness and thereby aid our cultural development then we become a more worthy member of the Empire.

It is encouraging to find SATURDAY NIGHT so ably espousing Canadian culture. My compliments to a fine publication.

(L. SGT.) W. J. BUYERS
C.A.O., Holland.

Farmers And Taxes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I LIKED the viewpoint on "taxes" and what is termed the "morass of debt," as outlined by your correspondent, C. Barber.

On the credit side of the debt ledger, may I point to the very encouraging and significant fact that, according to the experts, "the overburden of agricultural debt has been cut down from around the $1,000 millions mark in the year preceding the war, to approximately $485 millions at September 30, 1945. This, surely, is progress?

As doubtless you well know, when the average Canadian farmer deducts his heavy "operating costs" and takes proper credit for his marital status, even today with gross farm income ranging at high levels contrasted with the depression revenues, he usually finds himself below the tax-exemption floor.

According to my reading, there were just 26 per cent of gainfully employed Canadians "down on the 734,536 farms in 1944" and the income tax collections aggregated $7,321,000 in that year; i.e., the equivalent of a production tax of $10 per farm. Of course, only a mere fraction of these rural workers qualified for payment. The total was not shown, but I would be surprised if the number of these rural income tax-payers exceeded 10,000.

The fact that 26 per cent of the nation's "gainfully employed" people enjoyed a "net income" which only yielded around 1½ per cent of the income tax revenues at Ottawa, seems to this reader to deserve careful study by all concerned—and most of us are.

It deserves to be recorded, too, that the gross revenues of Canadian farmers for the year in question (1944) were at peak levels, and more than four times the income status of the 1930-39 decade.

Toronto, Ont. FARMER

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Mob Psychology

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE recent hysteria of revenge at the commutation of the death sentence on General Kurt Meyer was irrational, since the evidence was unknown. The racial intolerance against Japanese Canadians, involving even the government of Canada, is also irrational, and there is no reason in the anti-Semitism which runs like a torrent beneath the surface of Canadian society and may break out disastrously. These are evidences of an emotional instability which is pathological and fraught with danger to the future of Canada. We are skating on mighty thin ice just now and would be wise to watch our step.

CHARLES HERBERT HUESTIS
Edmonton, Alberta

The Convalescent Problem

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE problem of the Convalescent Hospitals is still far from solved. Toronto's new ruling authorizing these hospitals to evict patients to give way to incoming patients, has only created a stalemate. In these homes are elderly people with enough means to prevent their going into charitable institutions.

One woman I visited today is over eighty. She is a woman of education and was prominent through her social work in the past, is mentally alert, but unable to go far afield except for an occasional drive. Her own home is rented and the law provides shelter for her tenants whom she cannot evict. She stayed with different friends for a while and has now been permitted to return for three months. Can the city tell us what happens next?

Toronto, Ont. KATHLEEN HUTCHINSON

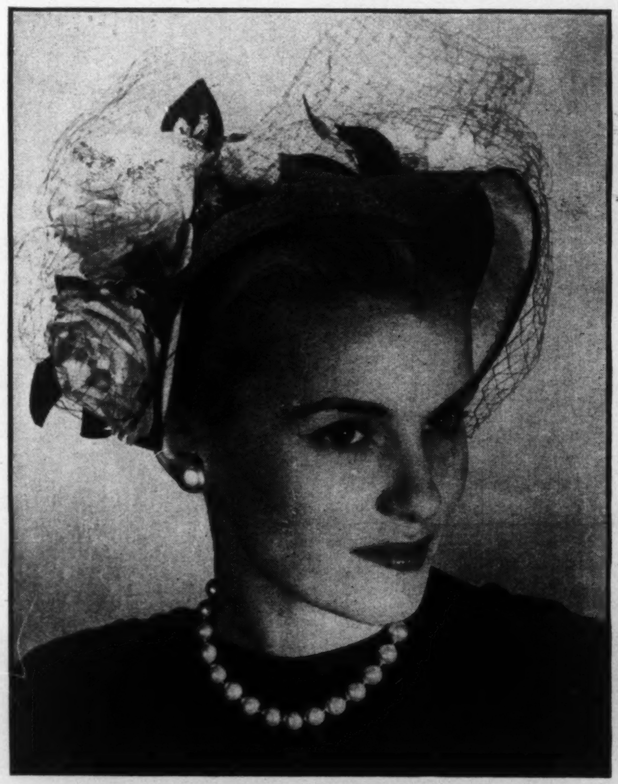
Correction

In the caption of the photograph "Dancing Pines," which appeared on page 4 in our issue of February 9, Mr. Malcolm Black, the photographer, was incorrectly described as a resident of North Bay. Mr. Black, who has been a prominent exhibitor at numerous photographic salons both in Canada and the U.S., resides in Kirkland Lake, where he is mill superintendent at the Wright-Hargreaves Mine.

"Spring Is Bustin' Out All Over"

Pink velvet ribbon, a white rose, garnish this 1946 edition of the perennial sailor. By Bragaard.

Full-blown red roses are tucked among the folds of red, green and white gingham. By Sally Victor.



A heart-shaped bonnet of black balbuntal straw faced with pink grosgrain. The palest of full-blown pink roses wreathe the brim. Lilly Dache.

Chartreuse felt makes a tall-crowned hat with brim upturned in front. Mauve satin ribbon swirls around pink cabbage rose posed at front. Mme. Reine.

Flower haloes for the angelic look at all ages (left). One is made of a felt-covered bicycle clip trimmed with red roses and black velvet bows. The other is secured by a black velvet bandeau and is covered with delicate fuchsia flowers. By Madcaps. (Below) A version of the breton sailor in apricot felt, decked out with pink Victorian roses arranged in flower snood. By Walter Florell.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

will only be brought back into the field of active investment, either by the offer of better terms, or by the urgent need of more income than they can get from government bonds. Owners of capital can at a pinch, however, live by eating up the capital itself, which the owners of labor power (the workers) cannot do, so that the second alternative is not of great promise.

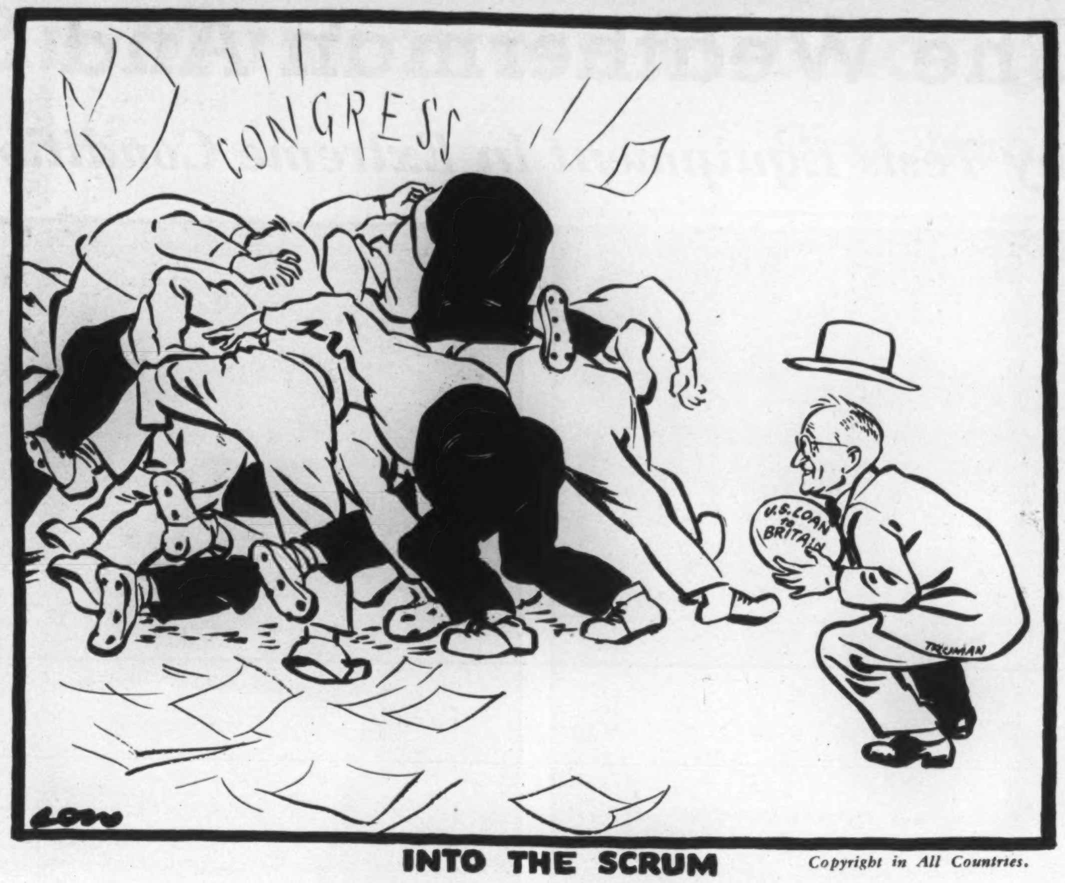
The factor which is keeping down the prospects of profit from adventurous capital is taxation — taxation imposed, as we have said, in entirely different circumstances from those of today. It is imperative that the supply of adventurous capital should be increased. Some rather drastic changes in the taxation system will be needed if this end is to be attained. "Excess" profits are no longer necessarily excessive; it depends upon the character and risk of the enterprise concerned, and in any event their excessness, as distinguished from their excessiveness, is no longer an accidental or "windfall" result of the war. Even ordinary profits cannot be wisely taxed, if we propose to remain in a capitalistic economy, at two different points, first when they appear in the company's profit and loss account and second when what is left of them is distributed to the shareholders.

Defiance of Parliament

WHEN Parliament is again settled down to the business of legislating for the Dominion of Canada we doubt whether it can avoid realizing that in the three Orders-in-Council authorizing the Minister of Labor to expel from Canada certain persons of Japanese racial origin the Government has performed one of the most astounding defiances of the will of Parliament that this country has ever witnessed.

When the famous Bill 15 was introduced in late November for the purpose of continuing various emergency powers, not as war powers, but "to meet emergency conditions in the period of reconstruction," it contained one item to which immediate and vehement exception was taken. That was the item providing for powers relating to "entry into Canada, exclusion, and deportation, and revocation of nationality." Mr. Diefenbaker, who very brilliantly led the attack upon Bill 15 for the Progressive Conservatives, at once described this as "a denial of the rights of British citizenship" and said that the Government, with the war over, "asks Parliament supinely to place in its hands citizens of whatever racial origins they may be, British subjects or any others, with the right to deport them on the order of the Governor-in-Council or of some other person designated by him." Mr. Jaenicke of Kindersley declared the item wholly unnecessary and "capable of promoting a first-class debate on discrimination and kindred acts of intolerance so repulsive to a British democracy."

There followed several days of vehement criticism of the Bill, not on the floor of Parliament, where it was not again brought up until December 3, but in the press, among prominent citizens, and especially in the Dominion-Provincial Conference which was opening at the time. As a result, when the subject next came up in the House, the Prime Minister announced that certain important amendments were to be made, and on December 4 the members were provided with what some of them described as the "second edition," differing in many material respects from the first. Mr. Hlynka on this occasion noted that the item on deportation and denaturalization had been removed from the Bill, and asked whether the Government was proposing new amendments to cover the same purpose, an idea which he strongly opposed: "It is time we made up our minds whether we are going to trust naturalized British subjects or not, after we have granted them naturalization certificates. . . . I certainly object to the idea of permitting anyone to push around any of our citizens, regardless of where they may have come from originally. Should anyone break the law, we have the courts of justice to deal with offenders, whether they are of Canadian or any other origin."



INTO THE SCRUM

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In this debate, however, Mr. Coldwell, whose party could not possibly have supported the Bill with the deportation clause in it, being on record as strongly opposed to the undiscriminating mass deportation even of Japanese, stated that he would vote for the second edition; and the Government, which might otherwise have run grave risk of defeat or of a very narrow majority, was thus assured of success. Mr. Bracken declared that his party was opposed to the whole measure, first and second editions alike, and particularly to the original deportation clause.

Pressure of Opinion

It thus appears fairly certain that it was the pressure of adverse opinion in the House of Commons (for this was not among the subjects on which the provincial Premiers would have to be considered) that led to the withdrawal from the final edition of the bitterly criticized deportation power.

And it was therefore nothing less than a flagrant defiance of the opinion of the House, when the Government, acting under the old "wartime" emergency powers which they were in process of bringing to an end, passed the three Orders-in-Council which extend for an unlimited period into the future, but for the Japanese alone, the deportation power which they had not dared to ask in the revised text of their new Bill.

We do not know how Conservative members of the House can continue to approve, as some of them do, of the mass deportation of Japanese who are Canadian citizens, when their leader has expressed their party's disapproval of the whole principle of such deportation, saying "No clause more dangerous has ever found its way into a Bill in this Parliament." We do not know how C.C.F. members, who enabled the Government to get Bill 15 through the Commons after insisting that that item be removed, are going to feel when they realize that the Government has found a way of doing, without their expressed consent, all that they refused to authorize it to do by legislation.

But we do know that this is a matter which was most inadequately considered when the Orders-in-Council were laid before the House in the dying moments of the December sittings, and that it should be the object of renewed and vehement protest — if the deportation project has not been abandoned—at the very earliest possible moment in the session of 1946. The only reason why the House did not vote down the deportation power proposal when it was included in the original Bill was because the Government withdrew it. Would the Government dare to do what it is now seeking to do, if the clause had been actually voted down in the Commons?

Why Pick on Britain?

WE FIND it interesting that Russian policy should at the moment be so obviously directed against Great Britain and in favor of the United States. There are a number of good reasons for this, not the least of which is the fact that Britain has no spare capital to advance to needy countries and the United States has a great deal. But an even more important reason is probably the fact that Great Britain has a government which the Russians classify as Social Democrat, meaning non-revolutionary Socialist, while the United States has one which does not make any claim to be Socialist of any kind whatever.

The hostility of revolutionary Socialists towards non-revolutionary Socialists is historic and inevitable. The worst thing one can do to an earnest man is to profess to have the same aim but to be seeking it in a better way. The orthodox Soviet Russian believes that Socialism can never be attained without revolution, and therefore regards the Social Democrat as a far more dangerous enemy than the avowed capitalist. The Labor Progressives in Canada get on well with the capitalistic Liberals, and go through the motions of regarding the Conservatives as Fascists; but their real hatred is reserved for the C.C.F., whom they are out to destroy by every means in their power.

CALMNESS IS INDICATED

WHILE we are given to dull deploring
Over life and the world-and-all,
Sugar-maples their sap are storing,
Mallard ducks give their mating-call.

Are the strikers a bit too blatant?
Are the bosses a bit too cold?
No one infringes April's patent
Making forsythia buds unfold.

Are the Russians a bit too "grabby?"
Are the Egyptians short of grace?
Canada geese are loud and gabby
Whirling down on Jack Miner's place.

Didn't you get a nylon stocking,
Couldn't you buy a shirt for Bill?
Is the ration for butter shocking?
—Cease your striving. Dear heart, be still,
Oriole nests will soon be rocking
In the elms on the distant hill.

J. E. M.

This ideological warfare is hardly likely to lead to military warfare in any early future, but if it did it would place Canada in a puzzling predicament. Presumably we should have to undertake for the third time the task of persuading the Americans that the enemies of Great Britain are also in the long run the inevitable enemies of the United States. It could probably be done, but we repeat that we do not expect that it will have to be done at any time in the now foreseeable future.

Chaplain's V.C.

FOR the first time, an Army Chaplain has been named for the highest honor in the King's gift. When Major John Weir Foote, after incredible labors on the Dunkirk beach, had the opportunity of joining the last boatload for England he turned back into hell, saying, "These are my boys and they need me." So with other captured survivors he marched into a German prison-camp and continued his cheerful ministrations among them until the end of the war brought release.

Unselfish brotherhood, whether in the Army or in civilian life, is not as scarce as the cynics imagine. When such a shining instance appears Government does well to recognize it. Also, by honoring one brave clergyman, it honors the whole body of preachers, priests and devoted women who, in all generations, have volunteered in the noble army of martyrs; seeking modestly to translate the ideals of Christianity into a pattern for daily living.

THE PASSING SHOW

By S. P. TYLER

FROM a Cairo newspaper correspondent we learn: "The 26-year-old King of Egypt is increasingly emerging into the sea of politics and the gulf is widening between himself and the British Ambassador". As the more familiar phrase has it, the situation is fluid.

•

From a New York editorial: "With her back to the wall, Britain's lot is a hard one; on the one hand she is opposed by Russian communism, and on the other by American capitalism". Which just about leaves her the same old way to travel; namely, forward.

•

A Saskatchewan editor wants to know where, in Canadian politics, are the most promising men to be found. If he can wait until Parliament re-opens, he will find most of them in Ottawa.

•

A new Australian stamp will include "the dove of peace, the angel of peace, and other allegorical figures depicting the peace of the world". The designers were lucky to find enough material to cover a postage stamp.

•

A pair of robins called on the Editor this week to report they had seen their first human.

•

On the other hand, we have received a refreshing letter from an Ontario reader informing us that he has not yet seen the first robin.

•

The ghost of a headless woman is reported to have been seen haunting an Ontario community. She probably tried to pass through the front door of a prefabricated house.

•

An anti-trust suit has been filed in New York charging price-fixing among false teeth manufacturers. In protest against this latest form of cartel, a day should be set aside by owners of artificial dentures to gnash same.

•

From a trade journal: "Production is promised soon of superior baby diapers made of plastic." Inferior babies wishing to qualify are advised to take an intensive course on being snooty.

•

From a serial story in a contemporary: "His only hope of survival was to keep alive." Offhand, we should say this was a dead certainty.

•

From the Montreal Star:
"Lost: Dog, all white, with black and white face. Probably answers to the name of 'Ginger.'"

•

A group of people in Boston, Mass., urges a movement toward the production of fiction free from the mention of cigarettes and cocktails. It should be understood that any such fiction would be entirely fictitious and any similarity to real life would be purely transcendental.

•

To pay off a debt, a Harvard science professor ate his shirt after first dissolving it in chemicals. We have an idea that our laundry believes us to be under a similar obligation.

•

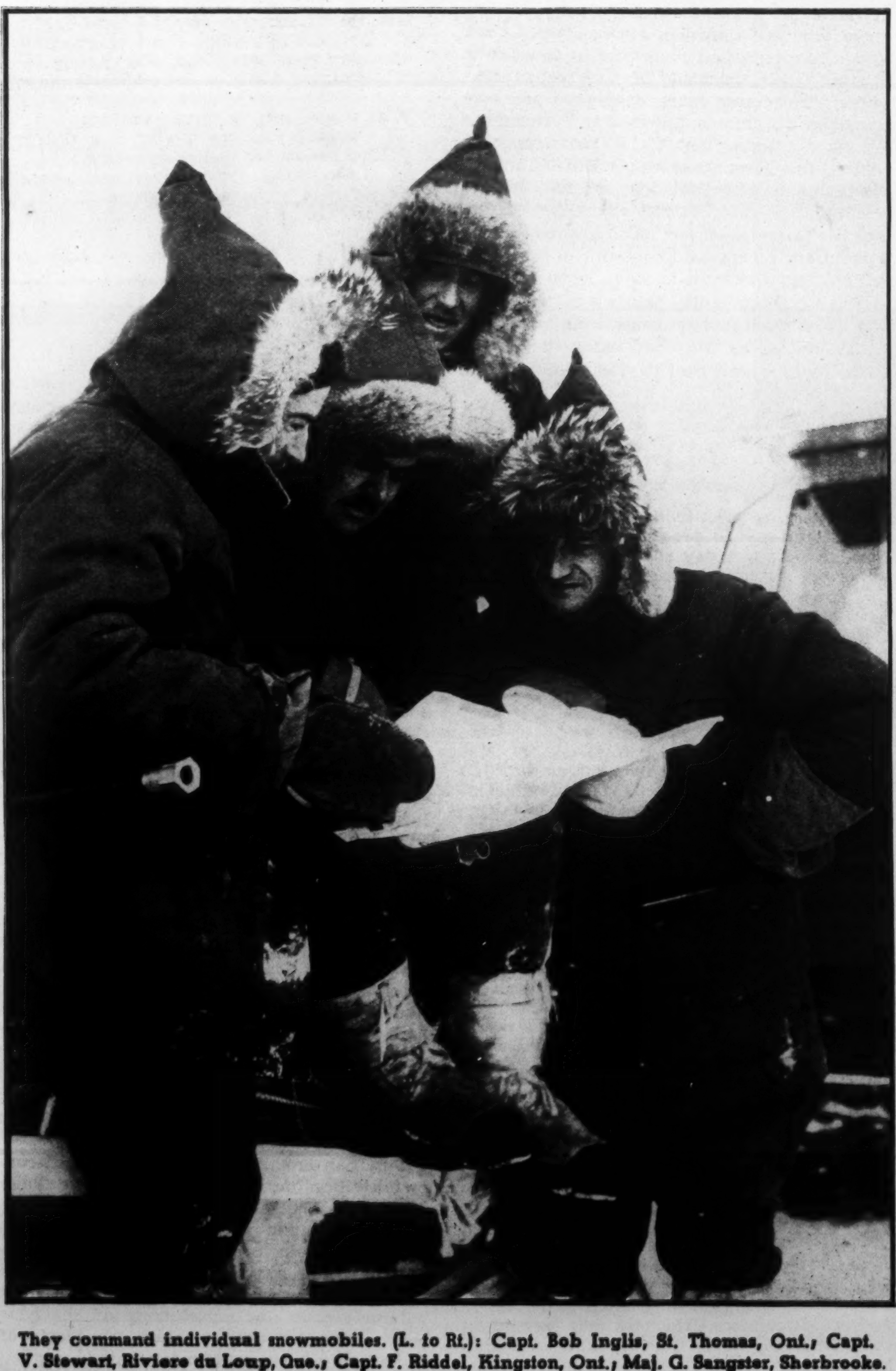
Dr. Elkins of the Mayo Clinc states that the habit of bobby-soxers wearing 'flat-as-a-flounder' moccasins, will produce sled runners for feet. Our niece Ettie says that they might come in handy some time to skate over thin ice.

B-r-r!! Page The Weatherman And Sam McGee

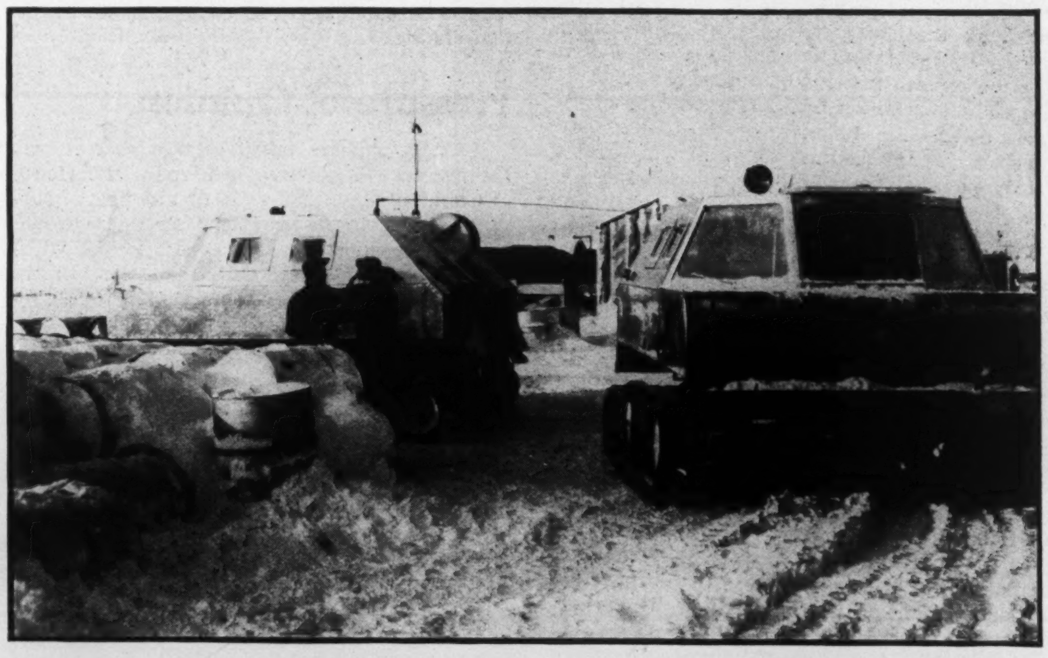
Army Tests Equipment In Extreme Conditions

It's a long, long trail mapped out for "Exercise Muskox"—3100 miles across Canada's Northland, first to Denmark Bay, 300 miles within the Arctic Circle, then south to Edmonton.

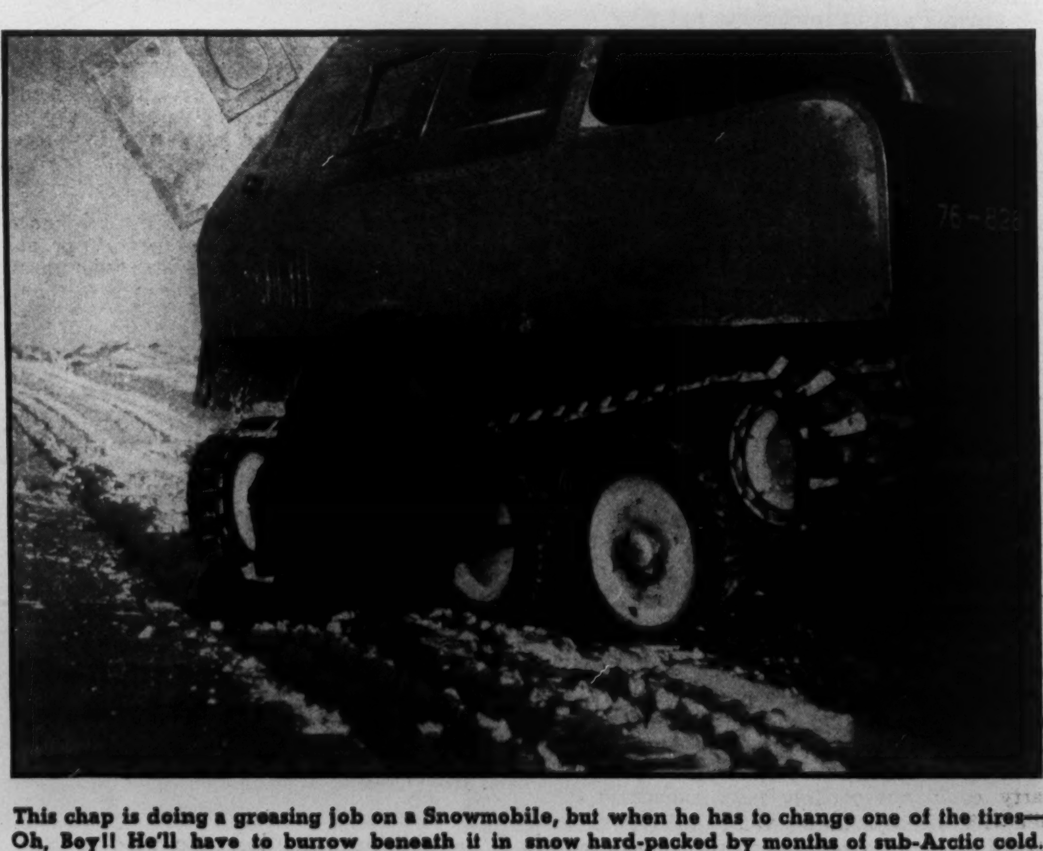
Lt.-Col. Pat Baird (right), Officer Commanding the 12-snowmobile caravan on its scheduled 81-day trek, checks last-minute details with his Second in Command, Major Art Wallace.



They command individual snowmobiles. (L. to Rt.): Capt. Bob Inglis, St. Thomas, Ont.; Capt. V. Stewart, Riviere du Loup, Que.; Capt. F. Riddel, Kingston, Ont.; Maj. G. Sangster, Sherbrooke.



These snowmobiles expect rough-going across the frozen Barrenland wastes, but tracks, cabin-bodies and powerful Cadillac engines of these carriers were specially designed for the job.



This chap is doing a greasing job on a Snowmobile, but when he has to change one of the tires—Oh, Boy!! He'll have to burrow beneath it in snow hard-packed by months of sub-Arctic cold.

As Canadian Muskoxers Hit Long North Trail

By Margaret K. Zieman

First Arctic Manoeuvres

FEBRUARY 15 was M-Day for Muskoxers—M for "Mush"—No, no, not a kind of porridge, but the traditional go-signal of the Northern sourdough, as he cracks his whip over his straining dog-team and hits the trail for points north. Only these modern sourdoughs, who travel cozy as bugs in a rug in the heated cabins of de luxe snowmobiles, complete with plate glass windows, room for four men, and all the comforts of home (in theory at least), spell it with a K—as a sop to those purists should they insist that Muskoxers "Mus-k"—not "Mush", in the good old fashioned way.

However, now that these husky Muskers have pushed off on their 3100 mile trek across Canada's vast Barrenlands, they're practically on their own. If they have a flat (multiply that possibility by 12 times 16, for each one of the twelve snowmobiles in this Arctic caravan has 16 tires, two sets of four on each side—within the specially-designed rubber and fabric treads) there will be no courteous Labatt truck driver to pull up alongside and offer his services. Instead the crew will have to get out and get under their snowmobile in temperatures ranging more than 40 below and burrow beneath it in snow hard-packed by months of sub-Arctic temperatures. By the time they hit Denmark Bay, 300 miles above the Arctic Circle, the Muskoxers will probably greet anything that varies the monotony of those vast white open spaces with yelps of joy, even if it turns out to be just another of those mirages that appear to parched travellers in snowbound as well as desert wastes.

True, R.C.A.F. Dakotas will serve as hovering guardians or rescuing angels, as the need arises, should the Muskoxers run into any really serious difficulty. As planned, supplies will be flown and dropped by plane ahead of the moving ground force at many points along the 3,100 mile route. But these planes will have their own problems of operating at extremely low temperatures.

And that's apparently the Why of Exercise Muskox—to obtain information of all kinds about the Canadian Arctic, more particularly as related to operation, maintenance and refuelling of both vehicles and planes under Arctic and sub-Arctic conditions. This knowledge will be of inestimable value as related to future transportation and commercial enterprise in the North, as well as for military purposes.

Whether favorable or unfavorable, Muskoxers will know all the answers—what to wear and when, especially after they've bunked just once in those special double-lined nylon tents—or in case of any prolonged tie-up, should they have to hole up in snow-huts, which the force has learned to construct, just in case. Sleeping bags, down-filled, won't seem any too warm then!

It's cold, so cold, but any water used for washing and drinking is obtained in this manner, by melting snow in mess tins. They'll be lucky if they can find some soft snow.

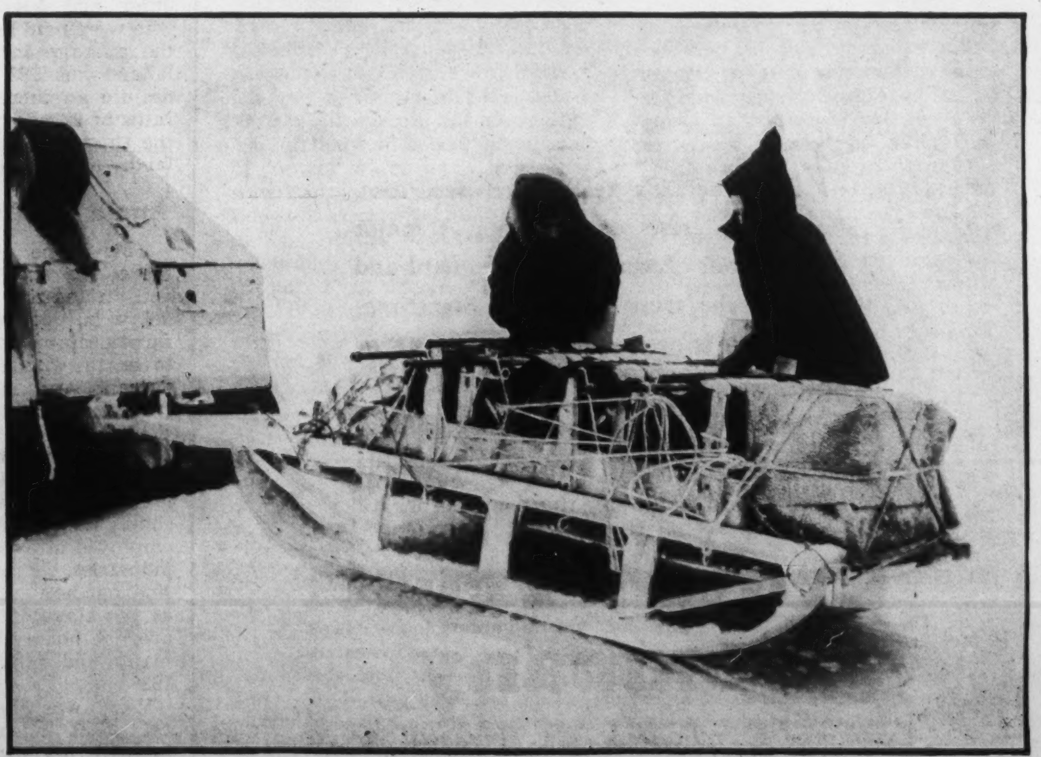
These big R.C.A.F. Dakotas face problems of operating at extremely low temperatures as they leap-frog from special airstrips with gas and rations for the moving ground force.

Sweeping low over snowmobile and crew, a plane drops drums of gas and rations by parachute. The trip will test the feasibility of army-airforce cooperation in air supply . . .

Gilbert A. Milne, who was commissioned to take these photographs of "Exercise Muskox" expressly for Saturday Night is a former R.C.N.-V.R. photographer, who served for three years with Naval Information and went in on D-Day with the first Canadian landing craft on Normandy. He also accompanied pre-assault forces in the Southern France invasion and was on loan to the Royal Navy for six months in the Mediterranean.

At the time of writing Exercise Muskox is making good progress after a 24-hour delay at the mouth of the Seal River caused by high winds which had swirled surface snow until visibility was practically zero. Two snowmobiles and two caterpillars making up a separate party commanded by Lt. Col. G. W. Rowley is well on its way to Baker Lake to prepare landing strips for aircraft and set up a supply and weather station.

. . . under Arctic and sub-Arctic conditions. This method was used in Southeast Asia to supply Wingate's Raiders.



Each snowmobile tows its own supplies, and although special small truck bodies with "tracks" were built for this purpose, old-fashioned sleighs like this are being used

Higher Wage Rates Actually Reduced Labor's Income!

By ALLEN W. RUCKER

Here is the "sixty-four dollar question" about higher wage rates. The popular theory is that this is the way to more purchasing power, bigger demand and greater employment. But how many people know that for seventeen peace-time years (1923-1939) this theory was tried in the United States. And how many know that customers refused to pay for higher wages in the added cost of goods—with the result that after a 22 per cent increase in wage rates, factory workers actually received $83 less per year and over two million jobs disappeared.

This is the second of a brief series of articles by the author of "Labor's Road To Plenty." The first appeared last week.

EVERYONE who listens to the radio is familiar with the "sixty-four dollar question" and how few people are able to answer it.

Now there is a real "sixty-four dollar question" in present day labor disputes that none of the economists, politicians and union leaders have even been willing to ask, let alone to try to answer.

It is this:

Everywhere it is supposed and even contended with heat, not to say violence, that raising the level of hourly wage rates in industry automatically raises the purchasing power of labor, stimulates demand and expands employment.

The question is: Do the official government records prove that this theory has worked out in practice?

As all know, the "prosperity-through-higher-wage-rates" theory was practised extensively following World War I and right up to the beginning of World War II. If the theory is really true, there should be some end-results to prove it. For, during all those peace-time years between the two wars, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census kept a careful tabulation. Out of those records this "sixty-four dollar question" can easily be answered.

End-Results

If the theory proved itself in practice, we ought to find that the following end-results were obtained:

1. The long-term increase in average hourly wage rates should have resulted in an equal increase in the average annual wage income of factory employees;
2. And, according to theory, that "added purchasing power" should have resulted in a larger demand for goods and hence in more employment in factories.

In fact, unless such results were obtained in the past, there is little or no ground for belief that they surely can be obtained by raising wage-rates in the present, or the future.

There is, to be sure, some excuse for private citizens to feel that the "prosperity-through-higher-wage-rates" theory is sound because most of us don't have convenient access to the official records. But there is certainly little excuse for economic, political, union and business leadership to approve this theory *without first learning what has happened to labor where the theory has been tried for many years among millions of workingmen.*

Failure to do that is the most incredible omission of modern times and one that ought no longer to be perpetrated. Because, if the theory is right, we should know it and stop all the argument, strikes and shortages that cause so much suffering: if the theory is wrong, it is high time we found it out and changed our methods accordingly.

So, back to the greatest of all "sixty-four dollar questions;" does raising hourly wage rates automatically produce greater annual wages incomes and rising employment?

Long-Term Rise

From the record of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, anyone may learn that average hourly wage rates in manufacturing industry were 52 cents in 1923, shortly after World War I.

From that point they rose to 56.6 cents in 1929, and to 63.3 cents by 1939. In other words, between 1923 and 1939, wage rates were lifted by 22 per cent.

According to the popular theory of the day, annual incomes of factory labor should have been increased in the same proportion. Were they?

According to the U.S. Census of Manufactures, which shows actually what did happen regardless of theory, the theory did not work out. Average annual earnings in 1923 were $1239; in 1929, they were $1301 (an increase of 5 per cent against a wage-rate increase of 9 per cent); but by 1939 average annual earnings had dropped, yes, dropped to $1153, less than they were in 1923 by 7 per cent:

In other words after seventeen years of following the attractive theory of higher-wages-for-more-purchasing-power, after raising wage rates by 22 per cent, the average factory workers made $86 *less* per year than he did in 1923. (See Figure 1)

Instead of more purchasing power, factory labor actually had less purchasing power.

Remember, these are official figures of what really happened, reported by a true fact-finding organization. And they permit of only one conclusion: the prosperity-through-higher-wage-rates theory just did not work out in practice. To be sure, some factory employees in the higher seniority brackets and hence with fewer lay-offs, got more income than before. But they got it from other and less fortunate workers, who were paid less; so much less that the average income for all factory labor was $83 less than in 1923, despite an increase in hourly wage rates of 22 per cent. And, of course, the theory is supposed to benefit *all* labor, not merely a favored few.

Again the Theory

This same theory, about which there are today so many disputes and strikes and from which so much delay in getting new cars, homes, furniture and fuel stems, is supposed to be the "open sesame" to greater demand and more employment.

Again, the "sixty-four dollar question": did it?

Well, that other fact-finding organization, the U.S. Census or Manufactures (Bureau of the Census) shows how many wage-earners were employed in a year in manufacturing industries. From it, we can easily find out how many had jobs in 1923, at the start of the long advance in average hourly wage-rates, and, how many had jobs seventeen years in 1939.

What was the score?

In 1923, when wage rates started upward, Manufacturing Industry in the United States employed 8,194,170 persons as wage-earners. Seventeen years later, in 1939, after a 22 per cent increase in hourly wage rates, many more persons should have been employed if that theory is correct. Instead, the Census reported only 7,886,567 people employed. This is 307,603 workers fewer or as many people as live in the cities of Ottawa and Quebec combined.

In short, unemployment and not increased employment was the outcome of a seventeen-year test of the theory.

But even that, as bad as it is, does not tell the full story of unemployment. The population of the United States is steadily increasing; every year between 750,000 and one million young people come of age and need jobs. In 1939, there were actually ten million more persons in the labor force of the United States than in 1923. And, of course, had the normal expansion of manufacturing taken place, nearly 19 per cent of these should have found jobs in industry. So that by 1939, there should have been employed in manufacturing 1,900,000 more people than in 1923. But, instead, we had 307,603 fewer employed.

Yet, remember the "prosperity-through-higher-wage-rates" theory blandly promises that by raising wage rates we increase purchasing power, expand demand and thus enlarge employment. And nearly all the economists, labor union leaders and politicians, and even some industrialists, gravely and solemnly assure us that this is the gospel truth.

All this in the face of a seventeen-year record of peacetime operation

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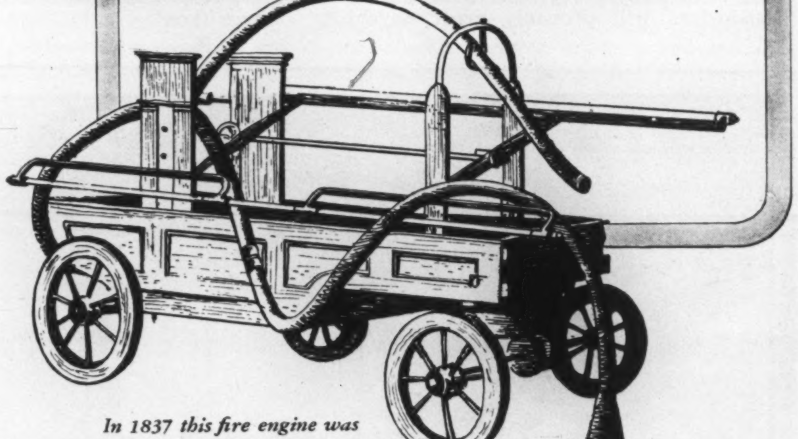

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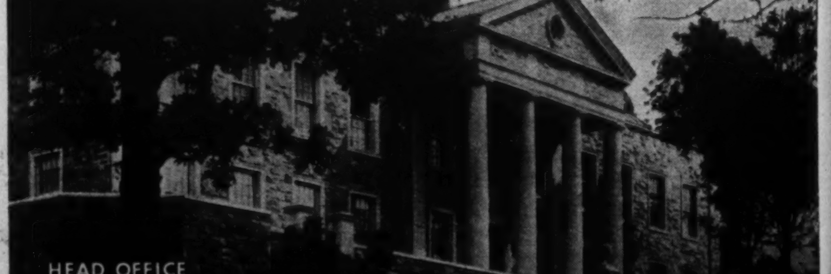

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that shows that after a rise of 22 per cent in hourly wage rates, our factory labor suffered a loss of 7 per cent in annual wages income and a drop in employment opportunity of over two million fewer jobs.

It will, therefore, pay the reader to study Figure II showing the irregular but definite decline in American factory employment, 1923-1939. And to pay particular attention to the black area above the line of employment—that black area represents the number of workers who would have been employed had manufacturing expanded enough to maintain the same proportionate share of total labor force given jobs which it had in 1923.

We must realize that manufacturing industry cannot expand either its payrolls or its employment if it is burdened by arbitrary increases in wage rates. The official figures of end-results show this truth vividly

They show that for the sake of experimenting with a false theory for over seventeen years, 300,000 wage-earners lost their jobs permanently, another 1,900,000 failed to get jobs they should have had, and nearly eight million who held their jobs averaged $83 or 7 per cent less annual income than in 1923!

The Real Truth Is —

This record, as sad as it is, still has enormous value. For it drives home the lesson that wage *rates* are just "rates" and not "results." Even more important, the figures impress upon us the age-old lesson that the consumer is the sole source of income for everyone; that unless the consumer is willing to pay for higher wages in the price of what he buys, the higher wages cannot be collected from anyone.

The beauty of this truth is that it shows the simple, effective and enormously successful way to get higher wages incomes for all workers. To do that, it is only necessary for them to increase efficiency and productivity, improve quality and help to lower prices gradually, so as to increase the marketable output per factory worker. Only as people buy can workers be paid.

Figure III shows what I pointed out in a previous article: the average annual income per factory worker rises and falls, *regardless* of the level of wage rates, in proportion to the rise and fall of marketable production per worker. This graph will repay long study and reflection. For, it shows that over a seventeen year peace-time period, nothing has ever prevented factory labor from sharing in almost exact proportion to the marketable processing values which it helps management to create. And this, it should be remembered, regardless of the level of hourly wage-rates, of boom or depression.

REPRINTS

of the three articles in this series by Allen W. Rucker may be ordered from Reprints Dept., Consolidated Press Ltd., 73 Richmond W., Toronto 1, at the following prices:

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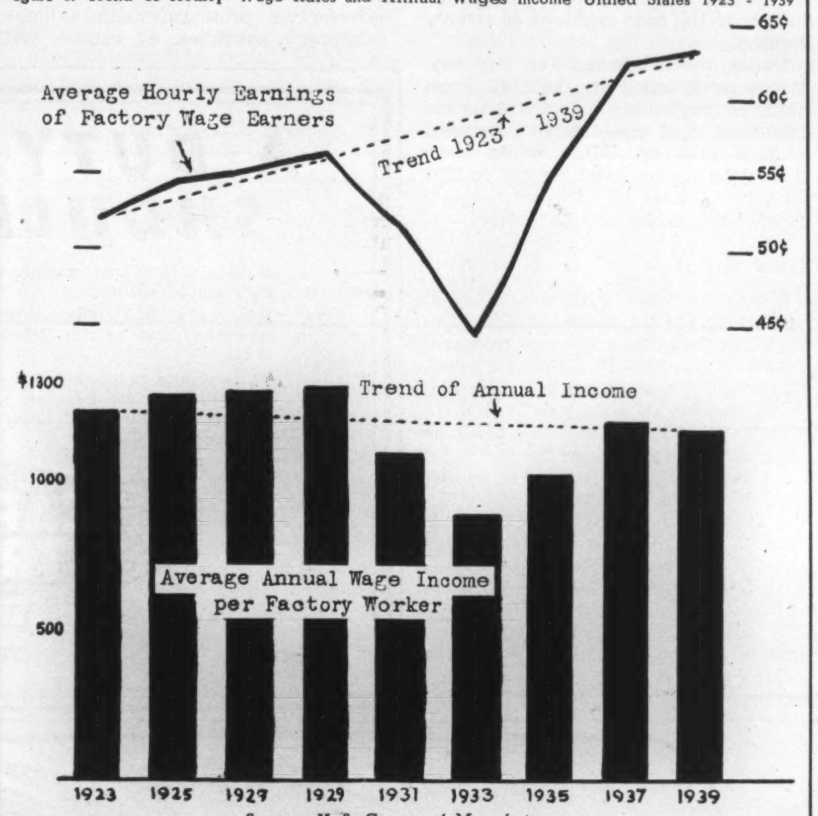
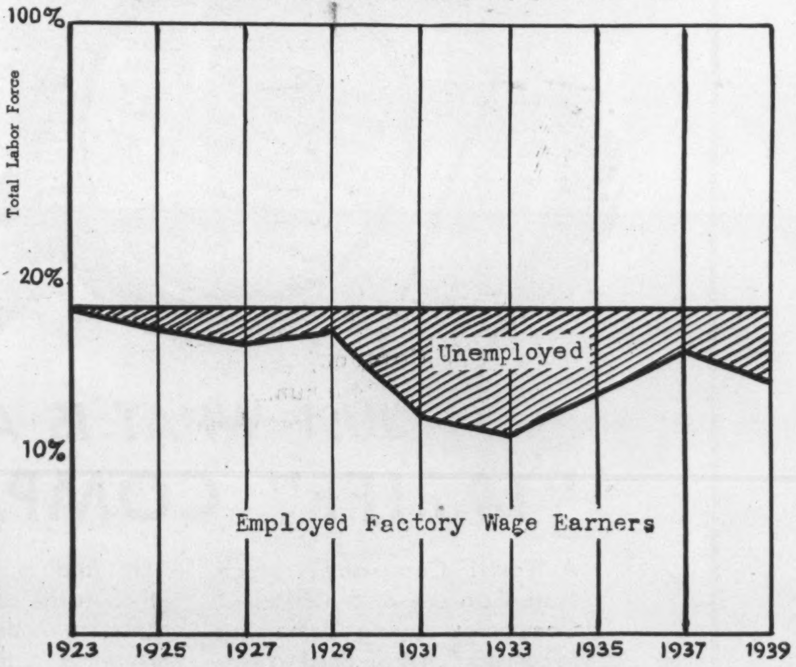
'igure I. Trend of Hourly Wage Rates and Annual Wages Income United States 1923 - 1939



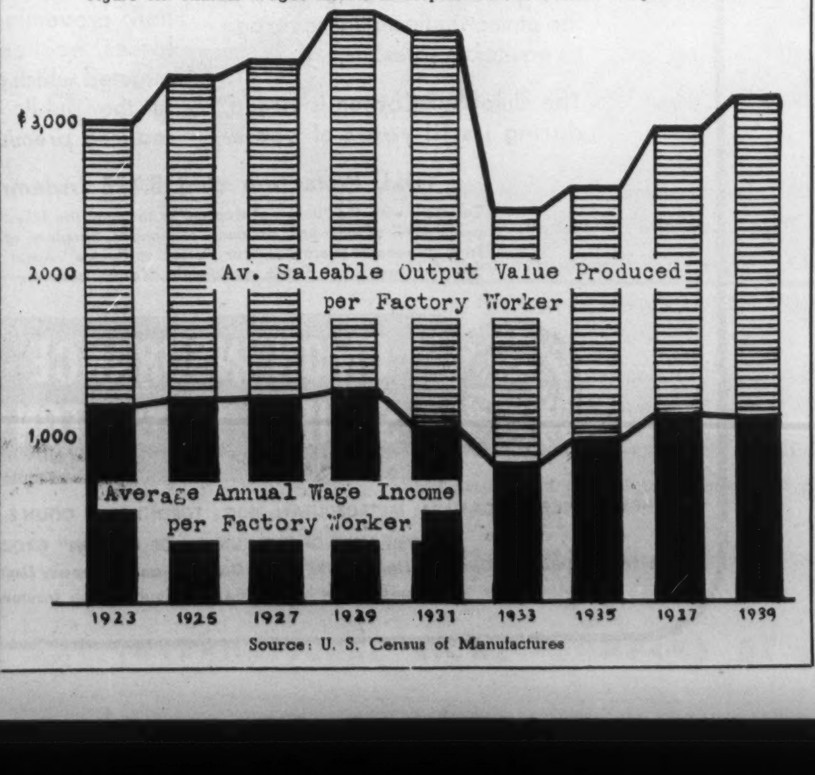
Source: U. S. Census of Manufactures

Figure II Decline in United States Factory Employment 1923 - 1939

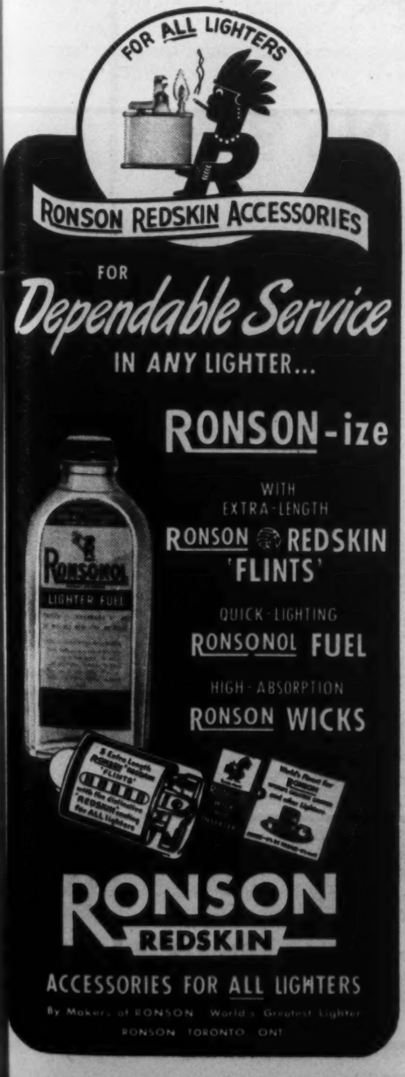


Source: Wage Earners: U. S. Census of Manufactures
Labor Force: The Conference Board

Figure III. Annual Wages Income is Proportionate to Salable Output Value



Source: U. S. Census of Manufactures



*** Condensed from The Standard February 16th issue.**

We Must Insist On Atomic Control

By HENRY A. WALLACE

U.S. Secretary of Commerce

THE DAY after the second atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, Maxim Litvinoff said to an American in Moscow, "Those are the first two and the last two atomic bombs that will ever be dropped in war. The United States wants peace." Let us hope that this statement will prove to be an accurate prophecy.

The most immediate problem facing us is the working out of methods to control the use of atomic energy. Atomic power must be controlled all over the world, so that no nation will fear its destructive use, and so that every nation in its way and in cooperation with other nations may discover new peacetime uses.

Statements like this are easy to make; but transplanting them into a workable control system presents some difficult political and technical problems. A good deal of publicity has been given to the technical questions involved in a system of international control and inspection. Questions such as the following have been raised:

If the United Nations sets up a system to distribute uranium and other fissionable materials for use in science and industry, how can the United Nations' inspectors make sure that all of the material is utilized for peaceful purposes and that none has been put aside for other purposes?

If these materials become as widely used in industry as coal and electricity are used today, will it be possible for an international corps of inspectors to make sure that bootlegging fissionable material and clandestine experiments do not occur?

Inspection Feasible

These technical problems appear to the layman to be formidable. However, eminent scientists who have worked on atomic energy appear confident that the technical aspects of inspection present no difficulties which cannot be overcome. These technical problems are, in fact, really less difficult than the problems of control which were met and solved successfully in the production of atomic bombs. If the nations of the world cooperate whole-heartedly in the administration of an international system of control and inspection, scientists feel that such a system can be successfully operated.

The big problem, therefore, is a political one. There too, I believe that we can expect and must insist on a successful solution. International agreement must be reached on effective methods of control. It is inconceivable to me that the peoples of the world will permit the unregulated use and development of atomic energy by individual nations any more than each nation will permit unregulated use by its own citizens. Such a threat to the survival of civilization and humanity will not be tolerated. I think that this has already been indicated by the way in which the United Nations started discussion of the problems at London in the spirit of wholehearted agreement.

The development of atomic energy brought a new kind of fear into the world, a fear based on the demonstrated fact that we human beings can now use the basic force of the universe to destroy each other. But the fear goes deeper than that. We are afraid that the understanding and sympathy that binds us together may not be as strong as the conflicts of national interest and the dark hates that threaten to separate us. Atomic energy in itself does not endanger us. It is the possible use of atomic energy by persons and nations motivated by hate that causes our fear.

I have a strong hope that the people of the world will find a way to remove the causes of international misunderstanding. All of us are agreed that the only effective control of atomic energy consists in the creation of international arrangements in which special interests will be subordinated to the welfare of all. The hope that we can build such a world is running strong today, and this hope is the only force strong enough to cope with the vast power of atomic energy.

The extent to which we succeed in achieving worldwide understanding depends upon our willingness to work with one another for our mutual advantage. It requires strenuous effort for one nation to understand fully the problems and needs of other nations. And it requires still greater effort to act upon such understanding by extending material aid and breaking down some of the political and economic walls that nations have long seen fit to build and keep in good repair on their frontiers.

The Standard

Published at 231 St. James St. West, Montreal

*** Because of the tremendous importance of the Atomic Age to civilization, The Standard is publishing a series of special 4-page supplements entitled "Into the Atomic Age", written exclusively for The Standard by some of the world's most prominent authorities on the subject. It is hoped that by presenting informed opinion and factual information, public thought on this vital theme will be stimulated throughout Canada. This series of articles is further evidence of The Standard's editorial alertness.**

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Results of Premiers' Conference Secret but Much Speculation

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE Dominion Government chose not to take the public into its confidence as to the results of the Premiers' Conference (The Coordinating Committee) which sat for five days and adjourned on February 1 to meet again Easter Week. In defence of such a policy it can be urged that negotiations are still in the fluid stage. Also that the Dominion Government was severely criticized by certain provincial leaders — notably George Drew — because certain details of the revised offer appeared in the press just about the same time as they were being tabled at the conference.

So much temporary heat was produced by this alleged "leak" that the Dominion Cabinet apparently decided to say nothing at all for publication when the meetings were adjourned. But no such restraint has been shown by some of the provincial delegations. Bit by bit, from various provincial capitals, a fragmentary and even distorted picture is coming out. And on such, for the time being, the Canadian public must be content, for the most important story on Dominion-Provincial relations since 1867. Yet the public in the final analysis as taxpayer and as Canadian citizen, is the vitally-concerned party. When judgments are to be made by the electorate as to the wisdom or folly of current proposals and counter-proposals, on what grounds can they be made if the whole story is not told?

New Plan?

Granted that such negotiations can best be conducted without a play-by-play description of every tentative proposal or exploratory conciliation, there is little to be said for failure to keep the Canadian public officially informed as to the broad developments of such a conference. The original proposals of the Dominion were quite properly given in full to the public on the morning when the delegates first met in August, 1945. If now these original proposals have been amended as to constitute a new plan, there is every reason for making it as public as the earlier formula. If, as seems likely, the possibility of any agreement at all still hangs in the balance, the people of Canada should know what is at stake in the event of failure. They cannot bring popular pressure to bear either for or against the plan in any intelligent fashion if they are to be kept in the dark.

History Repeats

This is an old habit of conference statesmen. The Charlottetown Conference of 1864 and the Quebec Conference later that year aroused the ire of the press by secretive procedure. W. M. Whitelaw, the historian, who has brought so many details of that year to light, says of the Charlottetown meeting: "The Conference met behind closed doors. Apart from the Island newspapers only one newspaper sent a reporter to Charlottetown — the Saint John *Telegraph*. This journal had not been enthusiastic about a maritime union, and had spoken adversely about the larger union. Almost all of the Island papers were hostile. The delegates were spoken of as plotters working in the dark. The air was frigid. Public meetings at Halifax and Saint John did something to arouse enthusiasm, but for the most part it was evanescent and almost wholly unenlightened."—("The Maritimes and Canada Before Confederation," p. 229.)

What happened later at Quebec is strangely comparable to the events here four weeks ago. Whitelaw says that while the press of the country was clamoring for news, it accepted the logic that the sittings themselves must be in secret. But there was leakage all through the Conference. "Far from being judiciously distributed, however, this information found its way only to a few favored journals, and inevitably caused resentment on the part of others." Whitelaw reports. There were newspaper owners among the delegates, and they were highly indignant to read in the New York *Herald* copious details which they had felt in honor bound not to disclose through the columns of their own Canadian newspapers. Though a moral obligation of secrecy was imposed, once the Conference was over the whole story in one form or another began to come out.

Editor's Trick

The Resolutions themselves were still not public property, but an ingenious editor of Quebec City—by a device not unlike the means by which the revised Dominion plan got into print in Montreal three weeks ago — found a way of breaking the informal ban. According to Whitelaw, an article appeared in the *Journal de Quebec* "purporting to be the editor's careful compilation from miscellaneous sources of the general nature of the Quebec plan. To Conference delegates this could easily be recognized as a French translation of the draft of the Quebec Resolutions as they had been taken from Quebec to Montreal for final revision." All that the English-language press had to do was to re-translate this article into English

Lacking any official statement from the Dominion, it is necessary to guess from the provincial disclosures where the Dominion-Provincial Conference now stands.

The Dominion so far has stood fast to its *basic* proposals. It has shown itself willing to increase financial benefits to the provinces, and to give temporary undertakings respecting certain direct tax fields. But in making these concessions, it has not, to date, yielded any significant essential point.

The Dominion offer, then, still stands, that in return for a three-year agreement from provinces vacating income taxes and succession duties, the national government will assume heavy loads in social welfare and will reimburse the provincial governments with annual grants which will amply compensate them for any provincial revenues yielded.

Recognizing that the per capita formula is more favorable to some provinces than others, the Dominion is prepared to give special terms to Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

The per capita grants to the provinces have been protected against a post-war slump by two provisions, but the total cost to the Dominion treasury in, say, 1947, will be very little greater under the new plan than it was under the old plan, unless the national income takes a terrific tumble in the next eighteen or twenty months.

Under the original offer, the payments were based on the 1941 gross national production as an irreducible minimum, and would have amounted to $138 millions. This would have risen with the national income to $207 millions by 1944 had the new agreements been in effect at that time.

New Offer

If the published figures can be relied upon, the payments to the provinces in 1946 under the new proposal would be about $197 millions (based, of course, on a guess as to the national income of this year). Where then is the gain of the new offer as against the original one?

It lies in this, that instead of taking 1941 as the base year for the irreducible minimum, the year 1942 is chosen. The national income in 1942 was 25 per cent above 1941. This brings the irreducible minimum to $180 millions as against the original $138 millions. As another guarantee against a province suffering from a sudden deep descent in the national income, it is now proposed that the Dominion grants be paid on the average of the population and gross national production of the *three* preceding years. This smooths over the short-term changes both ways.

The effect of this combination would be to assure the provinces of total payments in 1947 of not less than about $200 millions and would guarantee them in 1948 and subsequent years of not less than $180 millions, even if a depression occurred.

This would be a nice increase from the $125 millions which they have been getting from the wartime tax agreements plus succession duties. (Statutory subsidies, of course, will still be paid but deducted from the new overall totals).

By the end of April several provinces will be very keen to sign up; for others there is still grave doubt as to whether the Dominion plan is acceptable without radical revision.

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Connecticut Finances Alcoholic Studies

By J. E. REDNA

By recently passed legislation the State of Connecticut is enabled to spend 9 per cent of all revenue from liquor licences upon research of alcoholism and the treatment of alcoholics.

The results of this program and the work done by the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University will be watched with interest by other states and the Canadian provinces.

New Haven, Conn.

A FIXED levy representing 9 per cent of all revenue derived from state liquor licences underwrites a new program passed by the Connecticut State Legislature for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics.

There is growing recognition today that alcoholism is essentially a medical problem, that the alcoholic is a sick person. Realization of these fundamental facts has been amazingly slow in gaining public and legislative acceptance.

Believed to be the earliest American reference to the subject, a report issued by the Connecticut Medical Society in 1830 "to enquire whether it is expedient and practicable to establish an institution for the reformation of intemperate persons," contained important references to the thinking of those days. It emphasized the futility of treating alcoholism by the jail and workhouse method and went on to make the following pertinent statement: "Before attempting to eradicate any disease, we should endeavor to investigate its character, to enquire into its nature and tendency, and ascertain as far as practicable, the impediments which exist to its removal."

Particularly interesting is the society's proposal that an institution be established where medical treatment would be coordinated with "psychological relief and moral training." Although "occupational therapy" was as yet uncoined, this was to have a place in the general plan of treatment.

Today the work of the Yale School of Alcohol Studies is widely publicized. A branch of the Department of Applied Psychology of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, the school conducts a summer course each year which is attended by ministers, psychologists, lawyers, temperance workers—and, believe it or not, distillers. Surprisingly enough, common ground is found during these studies by individuals of widely divergent views. While approaches to the problem may vary, all are agreed that medical science points the way to progress towards an eventual solution.

The outstanding result of the researches conducted at Yale has been the classification of alcoholism as an illness, a public health problem, and the full recognition that it is amenable to treatment.

The new Connecticut Act, which became law on July 1, 1945, is described generally as 'An Act providing for the study, treatment, and care of inebriates." Dealing as it does with a broad study of the rehabilitation of alcoholics as well as the development of preventive techniques through educational channels, this legislation will be watched with interest by other legislative bodies. Its main points are as follows:

Five-man Commission

The act sets up a commission to consist of five members appointed by the governor of the state, one for each of the respective terms, of one, two, three, four and five years. Annually thereafter the governor shall appoint one member to succeed the member whose term expires. The act directs the commission to study the problem of alcoholism, including methods and facilities for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors.

The Board is to establish suitable premises for the treatment of individuals who may be committed to these rest houses by courts of law, or who may seek voluntary admission.

The act provides for the diversion of 9 per cent of all money received by the state liquor commission from licenses issued under the Liquor Control Act. Thus government revenues from the sale of distilled beverages will finance the activities of the board, possibly supplemented by contributions of organizations or individuals which can be accepted or rejected at the discretion of the board.

A factor that is receiving wider recognition today is the distinction between beverages of high alcoholic content on the one hand, and the much lighter, moderate beverages on the other. There is general agreement that the latter do not contribute to the problem of alcoholism. It has not been proved that the user of beer and ale, even to excess, is likely to become an alcoholic.

On both sides of the international boundary, in scientific circles as well as by the general public, the workings of the new Connecticut law will be watched with interest.

Women of Volendam in Holland made this lovely little doll, dressed in traditional Dutch costume, which was sent to Netherlands Centre, Chicago, by the Dutch Red Cross Society.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Scientists Too May Wish They Had Left the Atom Unsplit

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE time may come, if it isn't here already, when scientists will look back on the pre-atomic era as the golden age of science. Before the Bomb, Science was international, and scientists were free to come and go and, best of all, free to be left alone. Science had had its martyrs, but once Authority had been forced to admit that it had lost the argument—that the world really *was* round, that it actually *did* revolve on its axis—the matter seemed settled. The State could now go its way and the scientists theirs and neither need interfere with the other.

After that Science had a wonderful time for several centuries. The State had learned that the scientists were a good deal smarter than it was and that any attempt to tangle with them in an argument would just make it look ridiculous to posterity. So it left them to themselves with the whole physical universe to investigate and plenty of elbow-room for their calculations. The State was kept busy preparing for wars, carrying them on and then recovering from them. Science was happily engaged in its studies and laboratories. And since their departments didn't overlap, the two seldom met.

Science drew very little assistance from the government, but since most of the scientists carried the best part of their equipment in their heads this didn't inconvenience them too much. They worked away contentedly, experimenting, discussing, upsetting old theories and inventing new ones. They exchanged ideas with their fellow-scientists and held international scientific meetings. The press began to attend after a while, and taking down what it could tried to reduce it to terms the public could understand. The public wasn't much interested. The scientists for their part weren't much interested in the public. They had the congenial society of fellow-scientists, and as the 20th century got under way they were more and more excitingly occupied with the new theories about space and time and the nature of matter. In their spare time they began chipping away at the atom.

By now the scientists must be wishing almost as fervently as anyone else that they had left the atom alone. Actually, of course, they hadn't much choice in the matter. It is the traditional business of science to search out truth, even if the truth that makes man free may eventually set him free as part of a gaseous vapor in space. That angle of it probably doesn't worry the scientists, who are always ready to take the risks for the rest of the human race; and anyway what's done is done and there's no use crying over split atoms. What is far more likely to trouble them is the knowledge that the happy, cloistered, scientific life has now become part of the pre-atomic era. From now on everything the atomic scientist does will be subject to the nervous scrutiny of the public and the government.

GOVERNMENTS today, of course, are a good deal smarter than they were in the time of Galileo. They don't put their scientists to the rack for holding the wrong opinions. On the contrary, they have the highest possible respect for scientific opinion and regard the atomic scientists themselves as so much a part of the national treasury that if it were possible they would like to shut them up in the equivalent of Fort Knox, where nobody could break in and pick their brains; or failing that, isolate them in laboratories along with their coils and cyclotrons and infernal mixmasters to work out their formulae in secret. Unfortunately for governments, scientists can't be handled that way. They have to be free to exchange ideas and develop their theories; and one of their more dangerous theories is that any new scientific knowledge should be passed on to the entire human race, regardless of governments.

The truth seems to be that Science and Government can never get along very happily together for any length of time. Scientists are international in their thinking; governments are nationalistic. Science is dedicated to discovery and Government is interested only in applying the discoveries that Science has made. Scientists are skeptical in their attitude towards science itself, and tend to be credulous about their fellow-men. Governments, which are usually pretty skeptical about human nature, have fantastic faith in Science that is measured and fed by Superman.

During the recent research on atomic energy Science and Government managed to rub along satisfactorily, since both were concentrating their energies to the same end. The scientists busied themselves with research and the government supplied the material and wrote the cheques. And though the scientists were fairly bursting with dangerous knowledge and the government would obviously have been a good deal happier if it could have kept them under lock and key and fed them through a grill, it contented itself with watching them from a distance to see that they didn't talk to any of the wrong people. Altogether it was a fine demonstration in war-time compatibility, and it lasted until the atomic bomb finally exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

SINCE then Science and Government seem to have reverted to their natural and mutual antagonistic ways of thinking. The scientists argue that the secret should be shared internationally, particulary since other nations are bound and determined to discover it for themselves. Government is convinced that the determination of other nations to acquire it constitutes the best possible reason for keeping the secret to ourselves. Science, having satisfied its curiosity about the use of atomic energy in war-time, is ready to turn its attention to the other fields. Government, with the atomic bomb still burning holes in its imagination, is preparing to marshal a fleet of ninety-seven ships in the Bikini Atoll off the Marshall Islands and blow them to pieces.

"The ultimate results of the test so far as the Navy is concerned," declares Vice-Admiral Blandy enthusiastically, "will be their translation into terms of U.S. sea power. Secondary purposes are to afford training for Army Air Forces personnel to attack with atom bombs against ships."

When Scientist W. A. Higinbotham, chairman of the Federation of Atomic Scientists, was interviewed on the subject of Operation Crossroads, he merely said briefly that he "didn't see much object in it."

Whether it sees much object in it or not, Science is now irrevocably committed to the ideas and enthusiasm of Government. And if Government decides sometime in the future that it would be a fine idea to blow the ice-cap off the Antarctic Pole by atomic energy in order to get a look at the deposits of iron, copper and gold that are said to lie underneath, the scientists will undoubtedly have to go along. They will be needed to make radar surveys and take readings, up till the last moment, when the earth, relieved of the pressure of ten quadrillion tons of ice, will give one vast convulsive heave and finally relieve itself of the entire human race.

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Full details regarding the "Proctor V" may be obtained from J. F. Carroll, Acting Manager,
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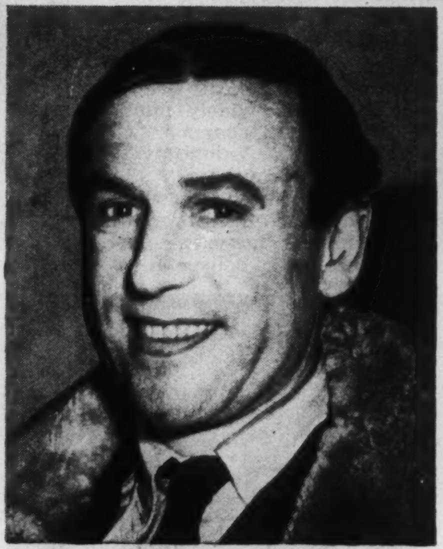

James Mollison, famous distance flyer who piloted the "Proctor V" on the recent delivery flight from England to South America.

Helen Harrison, Chief Test Pilot and Demonstrator. With a splendid war record in the A.T.A. in England, she is one of Canada's foremost woman pilots.

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Machines of Muskox Face Severe Test

By GILBERT A. MILNE

Muskoxers on the first lap of their 3100-mile trek into the Arctic were held up because of a snowstorm and zero visibility after covering just 42 miles of their journey across the barrenlands. They are now making steady progress at an average daily rate of about 70 miles. The possibility of further delays and set-backs is in the cards, but offers no grounds for pessimism. It only goes to prove what any oldtimer in the North knows—that men are stronger than machines and able to keep going under rigorous conditions of icing and freezing that quickly cut down the efficiency of machine operation and may even bring complete stoppage. Since that's what Exercise Muskox is intended to discover, probably it's best for such delays and hold-ups to have occurred at the start, rather than later on in the trip when assistance would be more difficult to obtain.

AS THIS is written the Muskox moving force of 47 men under Col. Pat Baird has gone 42 miles from Churchill in 11 snowmobiles and one Weasel. This represents the first day's progess on their journey to Arctic regions. They have 3,100 miles yet to go before they get to Edmonton and they are supposed to do it in 77 more days. Everyone hopes they make it for the men are endowed with high courage and a happy spirit. But anyone who wagers that they complete the operation without picking up more than a flat tire could do better by sticking a hat pin into his racing form and betting on the ponies thereby penetrated. The Muskox men are stronger than their machines.

It takes a man less than a minute to thaw out a frozen nose by holding it in his bare hand. But a frozen gasoline line will hold up a snowmobile for a couple of hours. Since the gasoline is pumped into the fuel tanks from drums and since the Muskox men do not bother with chamois strainers, even amid blowing snow, chances for the fuel to take on moisture are excellent. There are settling cups and other gadgets on their engines to capture the water. But experience shows that the fuel lines themselves get cluttered up with ice and the muskox men must use hand pumps to blow them free.

Spring Break-up Hazardous

This is a great annoyance, and mild weather will bring a real hazard. By next April, with the expedition heading south, it is quite possible that lakes and rivers will start to break up. The snowmobiles are not amphibious.

One optimistic officer estimated that they would remain afloat for fully four minutes in open water, in most cases allowing each of the crew of four one minute in which to clear out the escape hatch. Certainly it is not roomy enough to accommodate two Muskoxers simultaneously.

"We might have to build rafts to float the machines across melting lakes and rivers," Col. Baird said before he left.

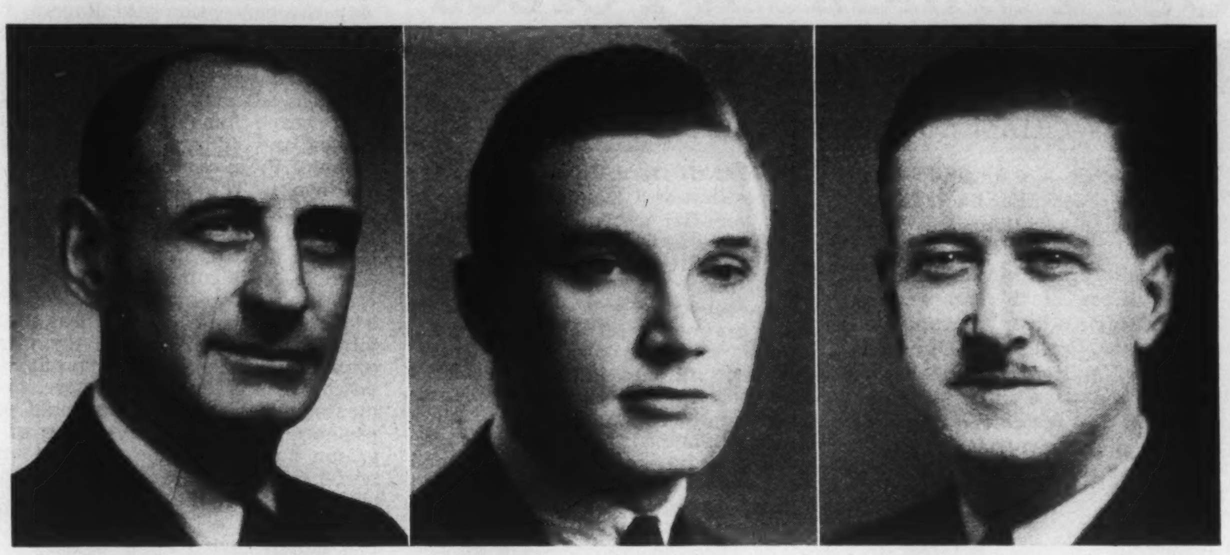
Now each vehicle weighs about four and a half tons and such feats of navigation might be better accomplished with scows. Perhaps the planes on air supply could drop freshly dressed lumber with enough white and red lead and caulking material for a scow factory say around Fort Norman. But perhaps again they will beat the break-up and pessimistic forecasts so enough of this. The writer emphasizes the obstacles to give a true picture of the problems confronting the force.

The one day's delay in start could have been caused by the terrible weather, as officially announced. It was about 44 below and the wind velocity was around 25 miles on the 14th when the cavalcade was supposed to go. But it also so happened that some radiator equipment, intended for the vehicles, did not reach Churchill until the night before. Perhaps the weatherman decided to grant the Muskoxers an alibi. In any event the extra day gave them time to install the equipment.

The Muskoxers are testing a new type of radar which goes under the funny name of Loran and which stands for Long Range. The higher base officers were instructed not to become eloquent about Loran as it has yet to prove itself.

The last week before the get-off indicated that our American cousins are greatly interested in the venture. So far the Americans have the edge even on the British. Their observers total three compared with one from the old land.

DOMINION LIFE ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS



F. L. WHITAKER　GEO. F. C. PANGMAN　A. A. MAVOR

The Dominion Life Assurance Company has announced the appointment of Mr. George F. C. Pangman Treasurer of the Company and Mr. A. A. Mavor as Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. Pangman succeeds Mr. F. L. Whitaker who has resigned and will shortly retire to his home in England. The resignation of Mr. Whitaker was received with regret by the Directors and Officers of the Company. He has served the Company in an exemplary manner for a period of twenty-two years during which time remarkable financial progress was recorded.

The new treasurer has been associated with the Company since 1940. Previous to this association he was engaged in the investment business for a period of fourteen years.

Mr. A. A. Mavor, who was appointed Assistant Treasurer, has been with the Company for over fifteen years.

THE NEWSPRINT SITUATION

. . . from a newspaper's viewpoint

Newsprint has been distributed to Canadian newspapers on the basis of their consumption of paper during the basic period set by the government. We feel that this policy was fair to all and that every publisher was on equal terms.

However, the picture is quite different when the actual circulation of a newspaper is considered against its pre-war level.

The average paid circulation of **La Presse** during January of this year was 227,473 copies on week days and 261,408 on Saturdays, against 144,952 and 174,649 respectively, during the corresponding month of 1939.

It is beyond any question that such an increase of circulation is creating a serious problem in our advertising department.

As the coverage of **La Presse** keeps on making history (without any encouragement whatever on our part) the available space for advertising is being progressively reduced.

To the many account executives and advertisers who, today, are unable to secure the lineage they require, we express our very sincere regrets.

Every effort is being made to alleviate the inconvenience of the present situation. We are convinced that with the release of additional newsprint, **La Presse**, through its greatly increased coverage, will give advertisers a *lower milline rate,* and a *better value* than ever before in its 62 years of service to the community.

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Use Permanent Forces For National Tasks

By WILLIAM CORRADINE

In this atomic age an up-to-date military force cannot be kept occupied with nothing but the "sand-lot" exercises of theoretical military training.

The writer of this article, an experienced officer during the recent war, holds that Canada has many national tasks which cannot be carried out by private enterprise but which can be done by the permanent forces and would keep them on their toes and bring large benefits to the country.

THE swift rise of Canada from the position of a Dominion to that of the potential centre of the British Commonwealth has brought with it the necessity of more mature political planning than that to which Canadians have been accustomed. Not only are our international commitments and responsibilities much greater, but our internal problems have become vastly more important, both to ourselves and to others. They must be planned over a much longer period of time and must be carried forward with an aggressiveness and ability superior to our competitors in the post-war world. It has been made clear to everyone during the years of the war that we must never again find ourselves defenceless and dependent on others for our safety and freedom. At the same time, there are very few Canadians who have yet shown any conception of the problems which complete military self-sufficiency involves, or of how to properly employ our military organizations in time of peace.

Canada is a very large country with a small population. She has tremendous resources, particularly in the new field of atomic explosives, but for several generations to come, she will not be able to support a large non-productive military organization without severe strain on her economy, and without placing a burden on the public which would result eventually in drastic reductions for so-called "reasons of economy" after the lessons of the war have been forgotten.

New Military Conception

At the same time, there is a factor which has been forcibly brought home to all who have engaged in modern highly technical warfare, and that is that "sand-lot soldiers" who spend the greater part of their military careers studying theory but never being forced to put it into practice under cold-blooded competitive conditions are very little protection to any nation. The old conception of military forces maintained solely for the purpose of fighting wars and spending the intervening period in "training exercises" was perhaps quite sound when the method of fighting was simple. Today the conception still lingers, but the tragic error of it has been amply proved in the past six years.

Modern war is a highly technical business. It makes use of practically all peace-time professions and trades and adds a few of its own. None of these can be learned from a text-book. The skill to meet competition must be developed by long practical experience, both for the individual and for the organization as a whole. The competition in time of war becomes a matter of "life and death", which is a great deal more vital to most of us than the mere commercial incentive of a "profit and loss." It is essential, therefore, that the technical and organizational experience of the military forces of a nation be at least the equal of and preferably superior to their counterparts in the civilian economy.

No Competition

Probably the greatest weakness in a peace-time military organization is the fact that there is no actual penalty for failure on the part of its executive members. The work that is done is not carried out to meet exacting demands because the source of those demands does not, for the time being, exist. The standard that must be attained is not definitely fixed, because the standard of the competitor cannot be tested. There is no time limit by which a certain aim must be achieved because the time-table is a purely arbitrary one which can be quite happily adjusted without external pressure. The entire situation is one from which the element of competition has been removed, yet in war this element is the absolute governing factor. The result is, inevitably, inefficiency. inexperience and an attraction for the type of man who is looking for a secure and pleasantly obtained income, rather than the one who has the qualities of aggressiveness.

Canada is thus faced with two problems in her post-war military planning; first, she must, if she is to take the place she has demanded among the United Nations, maintain military services in proportion to the size of her country and to her international responsibilities; secondly, since she is now to invest in a full scale military organization instead of the mere token forces which she has maintained in the past, she must make certain that the three services attain a standard of efficiency in peacetime, superior to those of any possible enemy in time of war.

Fortunately the two requirements are complementary, and there is probably no nation so fortunately situated as Canada in her ability to fit these demands into her peacetime plans in such a way as to provide an advantage rather than a drag on her progress.

A National Plan

The planning of the postwar Air Force, the postwar Army, or the postwar Navy, is not a question of arbitrarily thinking of a number representing that portion of our budget which we propose to set aside for our "security." It is rather, a vital part of the whole plan of national development. We have to be capable of defending this country from any nation which might possibly desire to take it by military force. In addition to our own protection, we must be prepared to carry our fair share of the international commitments to which the Commonwealth of Nations have obligated themselves. Finally, we need again to be reminded that "defence is the first stage of defeat," and that no matter how much a nation may wish to avoid war, if it is forced to fight, there is only one method that has ever been found successful, and that is to be prepared to assume the initiative and take immediate offensive action against the enemy.

The objection will naturally be raised that the protection of the frontiers of Canada would require an enormous expansion of her presently contemplated fighting services. There are three things which make this assumption incorrect. First of all, we have seen during the recent war the rise of air transportation, and we can safely see in the not too distant future the aeroplane providing the mobility which has up to now been mainly the responsibility of the surface vehicle. The second factor is the development of atomic explosives and the future possibilities of atomic fuels. The destructive powers inherent in this new and terrible weapon are such that for military purposes a large population is much more difficult to defend than a small one, if the smaller nation is also in possession of the secret. It happens that Canada has not only the secret, but the source of material. Finally, we must realize the necessity of offence rather than defence, and if we design our military services to seize the initiative promptly and to take the offensive, it will not be necessary for us to attempt to surround our entire boundary with the old fashioned "thin red line"—90% of which is bored to death, while the other 10% is being overwhelmed by an enemy who has the wisdom to take offensive action with all his forces concentrated at one or two points.

Aims and Methods

The first requirement in the formulation of policy is to decide what must be done and to follow this with a plan of how to do it. The largest possible military establishment is an obvious necessity. The training of the personnel in that establishment must produce a standard of skill and efficiency at least the equal of, and preferably superior to, that of any competitor. To achieve these aims, the military services must be as far

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as possible self-supporting and must be so employed in the normal business of the nation as to permit their efficiency being held in constant comparison with the best of civil enterprises. To be self-supporting, they must fulfil a useful function in the development and growth of the country. To provide standards of efficiency, they must perform functions on which the rest of the national economy depends.

This means that they have got to perform many tasks which cannot be successfully undertaken by voluntary private enterprise, but which in the long run obtain financial returns for the nation by the development of the country. In employing our military agencies for a useful and productive purpose, we also provide that incentive for perfection and that penalty for failure which is so necessary to achieve efficiency.

Let us examine a few of the possibilities of this policy. In north-west Canada there have been developed a series of projects which were necessary to continental defence and were planned for later offensive use in the Japanese war. These consist of the Canol project, the Alaskan Air Route, the Telephone and Telegraph Line and the Alaska Highway. Canada became responsible for the maintenance and operation of the last three of these within a few months following the cessation of hostilities with Japan, and since the Canol facilities cannot economically be packed up and removed, this problem is also to a lesser extent left on our national doorstep.

Training Ground

The tendency has been to treat these matters as an almost insoluble problem, and by dint of enthusiastic study to eventually create a good-sized mountain where only a mole-hill grew before. In actual fact, the Air Force is already maintaining all the facilities of the air-way and is in addition providing assistance to several other government and civil agencies along the route, and to the American forces. The operation is a highly valuable training ground for a wide variety of trades, and it is safe to say that the technical ability of the man who is thus employed in a job that makes normal competitive demands on his time and skill is far superior to that of one who has spent all his time on purely synthetic and non-productive "exercises." At the same time, he costs no more than if he was sitting in a training centre playing war games, and at the end of twenty years will certainly be in a much better frame of mind to be of service to his country.

The Alaska Telephone and Telegraph System is another operation which, while it does not immediately attract commercial enterprise, is a necessary function in the development of the country, as well as being vital to the defence system of the continent. It has been decided that the Royal Canadian Air Force will maintain and operate these lines. Here again, the armed forces will be maintaining a facility on which competitive standards of efficiency are demanded, and the utmost value in technical training will be obtained. At the same time a vital and necessary service will be kept in operation, which from the long-term viewpoint contributes to the development of the Canadian North and links the economy of the Yukon to the rest of Canada. The cost of the operation need be no greater than with a commercial concern, and instead of the military personnel engaging in purely non-productive work, it will provide a better class of experience at no extra cost to the national budget.

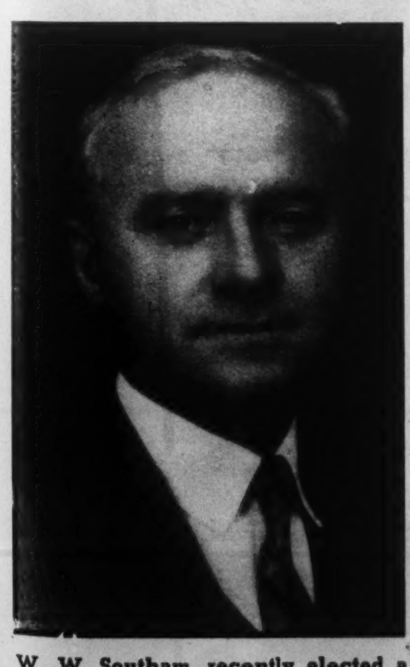
The third facility, the Alaska Highway, has been given to the Canadian Army Engineers as their responsibility. The road throughout its length provides a wide variety of maintenance and construction problems and is afflicted with practically all kinds of weather. Transportation operations are required, supply services must be maintained, bridges must be repaired and kept up, and the camps themselves impose all the usual problems of domestic accommodation for troops in the field. No better training ground could be found.

Indirect Profits

None of these projects is directly profitable in itself, but each one of them is an indirect source of profit to the country as a whole, and is also a major factor in the development of a large and important area and in the long-term scheme of continental defence. These projects are only a few of the many which exist in all parts of the Dominion; projects whose future value is undeniable but which, if allotted to a civil government department or to a commercial enterprise would be a severe burden and possibly one that might be treated as an unjustifiable luxury.

The principle of *using* our peacetime military establishments, instead of maintaining them as an expensive luxury, is a simple and elementary one for a small nation such as Canada. There is absolutely no reason why 90% of our military forces should not be so employed as to be no burden on the nation. They will at the same time produce in Canada a pool of man-power of professional quality rather than the enthusiastic gentleman-amateur who has so often been our mainstay in the past.

The possibilities for employment in an expanding economy such as ours are almost unlimited. They are restricted only by the size of our population and the rate at which we are prepared to see the country grow. There is no question that during the next one hundred years, Canada, under courageous and aggressive leadership, can become the centre of the greatest commonwealth that the world has ever known, and no consideration of political expediency, departmental ambitions, or timidity in planning should be permitted to stand in the way of her inevitable progress.



W. W. Southam, recently elected a Director of the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer, nation-wide organization, prosecuting a vigorous fight against cancer through education, research and service.

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Use Permanent Forces For National Tasks

By WILLIAM CORRADINE

In this atomic age an up-to-date military force cannot be kept occupied with nothing but the "sand-lot" exercises of theoretical military training.

The writer of this article, an experienced officer during the recent war, holds that Canada has many national tasks which cannot be carried out by private enterprise but which can be done by the permanent forces and would keep them on their toes and bring large benefits to the country.

THE swift rise of Canada from the position of a Dominion to that of the potential centre of the British Commonwealth has brought with it the necessity of more mature political planning than that to which Canadians have been accustomed. Not only are our international commitments and responsibilities much greater, but our internal problems have become vastly more important, both to ourselves and to others. They must be planned over a much longer period of time and must be carried forward with an aggressiveness and ability superior to our competitors in the post-war world. It has been made clear to everyone during the years of the war that we must never again find ourselves defenceless and dependent on others for our safety and freedom. At the same time, there are very few Canadians who have yet shown any conception of the problems which complete military self-sufficiency involves, or of how to properly employ our military organizations in time of peace.

Canada is a very large country with a small population. She has tremendous resources, particularly in the new field of atomic explosives, but for several generations to come, she will not be able to support a large non-productive military organization without severe strain on her economy, and without placing a burden on the public which would result eventually in drastic reductions for so-called "reasons of economy" after the lessons of the war have been forgotten.

New Military Conception

At the same time, there is a factor which has been forcibly brought home to all who have engaged in modern highly technical warfare, and that is that "sand-lot soldiers" who spend the greater part of their military careers studying theory but never being forced to put it into practice under cold-blooded competitive conditions are very little protection to any nation. The old conception of military forces maintained solely for the purpose of fighting wars and spending the intervening period in "training exercises" was perhaps quite sound when the method of fighting was simple. Today the conception still lingers, but the tragic error of it has been amply proved in the past six years.

Modern war is a highly technical business. It makes use of practically all peace-time professions and trades and adds a few of its own. None of these can be learned from a text-book. The skill to meet competition must be developed by long practical experience, both for the individual and for the organization as a whole. The competition in time of war becomes a matter of "life and death", which is a great deal more vital to most of us than the mere commercial incentive of a "profit and loss." It is essential, therefore, that the technical and organizational experience of the military forces of a nation be at least the equal of and preferably superior to their counterparts in the civilian economy.

No Competition

Probably the greatest weakness in a peace-time military organization is the fact that there is no actual penalty for failure on the part of its executive members. The work that is done is not carried out to meet exacting demands because the source of those demands does not, for the time being, exist. The standard that must be attained is not definitely fixed, because the standard of the competitor cannot be tested. There is no time limit by which a certain aim must be achieved because the time-table is a purely arbitrary one which can be quite happily adjusted without external pressure. The entire situation is one from which the element of competition has been removed, yet in war this element is the absolute governing factor. The result is, inevitably, inefficiency, inexperience and an attraction for the type of man who is looking for a secure and pleasantly obtained income, rather than the one who has the qualities of aggressiveness.

Canada is thus faced with two problems in her post-war military planning; first, she must, if she is to take the place she has demanded among the United Nations, maintain military services in proportion to the size of her country and to her international responsibilities; secondly, since she is now to invest in a full scale military organization instead of the mere token forces which she has maintained in the past, she must make certain that the three services attain a standard of efficiency in peacetime, superior to those of any possible enemy in time of war.

Fortunately the two requirements are complementary, and there is probably no nation so fortunately situated as Canada in her ability to fit these demands into her peacetime plans in such a way as to provide an advantage rather than a drag on her progress.

A National Plan

The planning of the postwar Air Force, the postwar Army, or the postwar Navy, is not a question of arbitrarily thinking of a number representing that portion of our budget which we propose to set aside for our "security." It is rather, a vital part of the whole plan of national development. We have to be capable of defending this country from any nation which might possibly desire to take it by military force. In addition to our own protection, we must be prepared to carry our fair share of the international commitments to which the Commonwealth of Nations have obligated themselves. Finally, we need again to be reminded that "defence is the first stage of defeat," and that no matter how much a nation may wish to avoid war, if it is forced to fight, there is only one method that has ever been found successful, and that is to be prepared to assume the initiative and take immediate offensive action against the enemy.

The objection will naturally be raised that the protection of the frontiers of Canada would require an enormous expansion of her presently contemplated fighting services. There are three things which make this assumption incorrect. First of all, we have seen during the recent war the rise of air transportation, and we can safely see in the not too distant future the aeroplane providing the mobility which has up to now been mainly the responsibility of the surface vehicle. The second factor is the development of atomic explosives and the future possibilities of atomic fuels. The destructive powers inherent in this new and terrible weapon are such that for military purposes a large population is much more difficult to defend than a small one, if the smaller nation is also in possession of the secret. It happens that Canada has not only the secret, but the source of material. Finally, we must realize the necessity of offence rather than defence, and if we design our military services to seize the initiative promptly and to take the offensive, it will not be necessary for us to attempt to surround our entire boundary with the old fashioned "thin red line"—90% of which is bored to death, while the other 10% is being overwhelmed by an enemy who has the wisdom to take offensive action with all his forces concentrated at one or two points.

Aims and Methods

The first requirement in the formulation of policy is to decide what must be done and to follow this with a plan of how to do it. The largest possible military establishment is an obvious necessity. The training of the personnel in that establishment must produce a standard of skill and efficiency at least the equal of, and preferably superior to, that of any competitor. To achieve these aims, the military services must be as far

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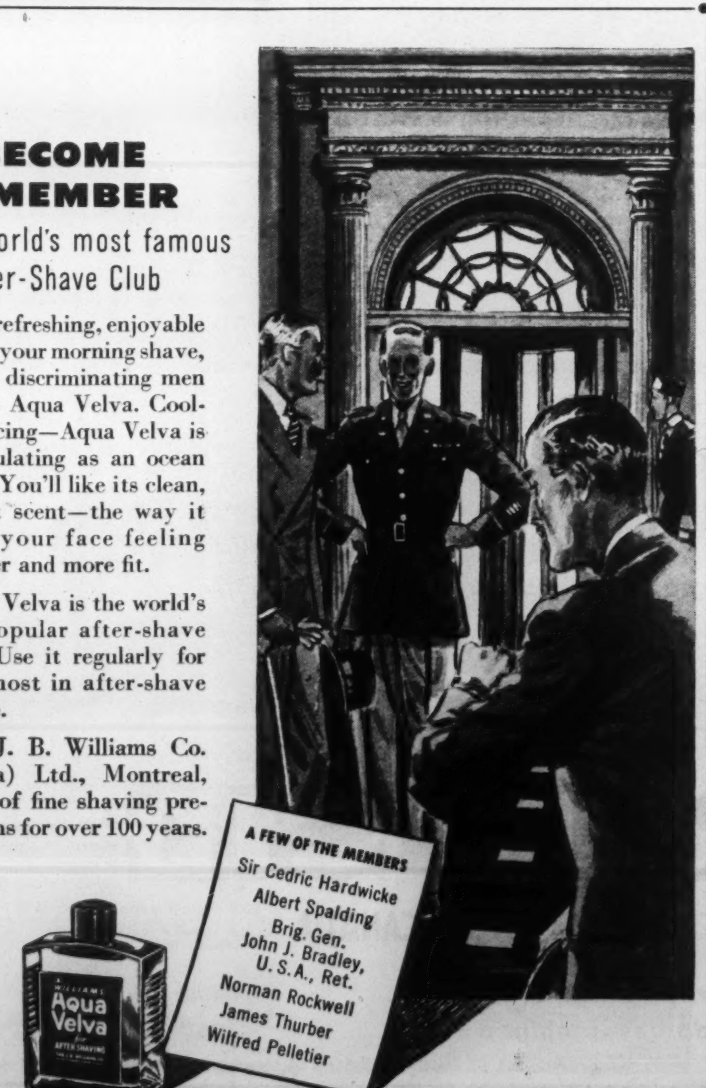

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as possible self-supporting and must be so employed in the normal business of the nation as to permit their efficiency being held in constant comparison with the best of civil enterprises. To be self-supporting, they must fulfil a useful function in the development and growth of the country. To provide standards of efficiency, they must perform functions on which the rest of the national economy depends.

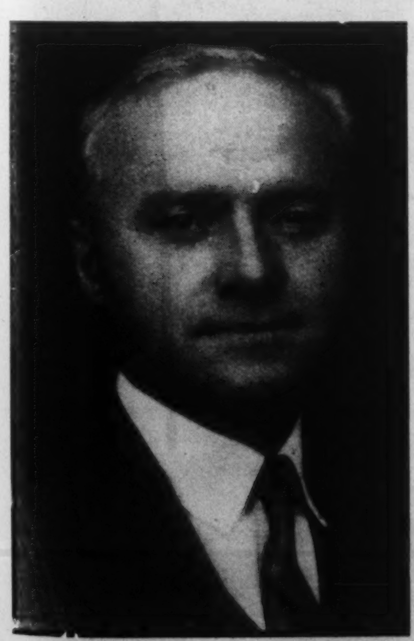
This means that they have got to perform many tasks which cannot be successfully undertaken by voluntary private enterprise, but which in the long run obtain financial returns for the nation by the development of the country. In employing our military agencies for a useful and productive purpose, we also provide that incentive for perfection and that penalty for failure which is so necessary to achieve efficiency.

Let us examine a few of the possibilities of this policy. In north-west Canada there have been developed a series of projects which were necessary to continental defence and were planned for later offensive use in the Japanese war. These consist of the Canol project, the Alaskan Air Route, the Telephone and Telegraph Line and the Alaska Highway. Canada became responsible for the maintenance and operation of the last three of these within a few months following the cessation of hostilities with Japan, and since the Canol facilities cannot economically be packed up and removed, this problem is also to a lesser extent left on our national doorstep.

Training Ground

The tendency has been to treat these matters as an almost insoluble problem, and by dint of enthusiastic study to eventually create a good-sized mountain where only a mole-hill grew before. In actual fact, the Air Force is already maintaining all the facilities of the air-way and is in addition providing assistance to several other government and civil agencies along the route, and to the American forces. The operation is a highly valuable training ground for a wide variety of trades, and it is safe to say that the technical ability of the man who is thus employed in a job that makes normal competitive demands on his time and skill is far superior to that of one who has spent all his time on purely synthetic and non-productive "exercises." At the same time, he costs no more than if he was sitting in a training centre playing war games, and at the end of twenty years will certainly be in a much better frame of mind to be of service to his country.

The Alaska Telephone and Telegraph System is another operation which, while it does not immediately attract commercial enterprise, is a necessary function in the development of the country, as well as being vital to the defence system of the continent. It has been decided that the Royal Canadian Air Force will maintain and operate these lines.



W. W. Southam, recently elected a Director of the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer, nation-wide organization, prosecuting a vigorous fight against cancer through education, research and service.

Here again, the armed forces will be maintaining a facility on which competitive standards of efficiency are demanded, and the utmost value in technical training will be obtained. At the same time a vital and necessary service will be kept in operation, which from the long-term viewpoint contributes to the development of the Canadian North and links the economy of the Yukon to the rest of Canada. The cost of the operation need be no greater than with a commercial concern, and instead of the military personnel engaging in purely non-productive work, it will provide a better class of experience at no extra cost to the national budget.

The third facility, the Alaska Highway, has been given to the Canadian Army Engineers as their responsibility. The road throughout its length provides a wide variety of maintenance and construction problems and is afflicted with practically all kinds of weather. Transportation operations are required, supply services must be maintained, bridges must be repaired and kept up, and the camps themselves impose all the usual problems of domestic accommodation for troops in the field. No better training ground could be found.

Indirect Profits

None of these projects is directly profitable in itself, but each one of them is an indirect source of profit to the country as a whole, and is also a major factor in the development of a large and important area and in the long-term scheme of continental defence. These projects are only a few of the many which exist in all parts of the Dominion; projects whose future value is undeniable but which, if allotted to a civil government department or to a commercial enterprise would be a severe burden and possibly one that might be treated as an unjustifiable luxury.

The principle of *using* our peace-time military establishments, instead of maintaining them as an expensive luxury, is a simple and elementary one for a small nation such as Canada. There is absolutely no reason why 90% of our military forces should not be so employed as to be no burden on the nation. They will at the same time produce in Canada a pool of man-power of professional quality rather than the enthusiastic gentleman-amateur who has so often been our mainstay in the past.

The possibilities for employment in an expanding economy such as ours are almost unlimited. They are restricted only by the size of our population and the rate at which we are prepared to see the country grow. There is no question that during the next one hundred years, Canada, under courageous and aggressive leadership, can become the centre of the greatest commonwealth that the world has ever known, and no consideration of political expediency, departmental ambitions, or timidity in planning should be permitted to stand in the way of her inevitable progress.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Soviet Spying In Canada Linked To New Line In Stalin's Speech

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Nothing could have served to accentuate more bluntly, even sensationally, the new line taken by Stalin and his chief colleagues in last week's Soviet "election" speeches that the "capitalist" nations had caused the war, that capitalism would bring forth new aggressors, and that "capitalist encirclement" required a great new Soviet armaments drive in order to be ready "for any eventuality," than the disclosure that the Russian Embassy in Ottawa has been operating a vast spy ring throughout Canada, and perhaps the United States and Britain as well.

The implication is almost inescapable that they regard us as potential enemies in spite of all the effort put forth in this country to be friends. Some readers may not think that I have helped much in this effort. But as a matter of fact I was one of its early leaders. Even in 1939 I decried the interpretation of the Nazi-Soviet Pact as a real alliance, though that didn't make it any less cynical a deal between dictators.

Adventure in Friendship

I was inclined to accept the dissolution of the Comintern—a supremely necessary thing if any real confidence was to be established between Russia and the outside world—as a fact until proven otherwise, and wrote "let's forget the Bolshevik bogey." I hoped, with others, that the aid which we were freely giving to the Soviets in the war, the clothing collections and the public expressions of friendship, would at last dispel the old suspicions. I praised the exploits of the Red Army and the magnificent endurance of the Soviet troops and the people, as one must still do in all honesty.

For this I was accorded one of the first interviews with Ambassador Gusev when he arrived in this country. I was invited to the Embassy celebration of the October Revolution, was asked by Tass to send a message to the Soviet press, was quoted in *Izvestia*, and met the military attaché Colonel Zabotin and other Embassy officials on a number of occasions.

Yet as soon as I pointed out that the smaller peoples of Europe, whom we were fighting to help free, had rights too, and should not have a new dictatorship imposed on them, I was tagged a "fascist," a "Goebbels agent" and a "Quisling." The local Communist henchmen of the Soviets carried on a vigorous letter-writing and editorial campaign, launched personally by Tim Buck, to get me off the radio. And at least one Soviet Embassy official (one of the thirteen who are officially accredited to this country) talked too freely about what they would do to me if I ever ventured into Soviet-occupied Europe.

So I know something at first hand of both the wiles and the intimidation with which these Russian visitors have treated our people. I learned the terms on which they give their "friendship," which are to accept unquestioningly all their acts and policies, and to give constantly without receiving anything in return.

I think that a good many other Canadians, who have continued with good intentions to foster this "friendship," without the slightest indication that it was being reciprocated by any equivalent organization in Russia, and despite all warnings that they were merely being used as a "front" for propaganda and penetration aimed at weakening our free system, had an extremely let-down feeling last week.

From such "friends," it seems, an active espionage organization has been extracting information, the small or large bits of which are systematically fitted together.

The average Canadian has been expressing pretty freely in the last few days his opinion of fellow-citizens. especially those in official positions, who would sell out their country to a foreign power.

But a heavy responsibility for softening up the minds of Canadians and preparing them for such activity must rest on those native newspapers and broadcasters who have incessantly and fulsomely praised everything Soviet and decried everything Canadian, British or democratic, making it appear that patriotism to Soviet interests was higher than devotion to our own country and its institutions.

The basic question which this whole affair poses is, it seems to me: do the Soviets really feel in any way "friendly" to us, do they want to see our country prosper under its own leadership and in its own way, or is it their aim to disrupt our democratic society and aid their henchmen here to set up a fifth column to eventually establish in Canada a dictatorship of the proletariat on their model?

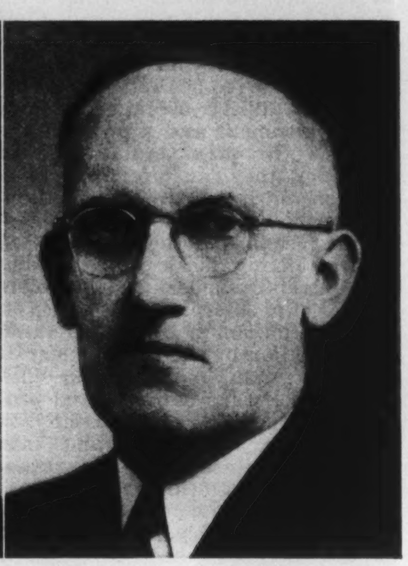
No "Operation Pussyfoot"

Were they merely spying in Canada because it is a particularly easy-going country in which to do so, and strategically located between Britain and the United States, and between the United States and Russia, sharing a good many of the secrets of the two big Anglo-Saxon nations? The answer to this vital question could only be given by a thorough investigation into the relations between Russian Embassy officials and agents and the Canadian Communists, the "friendship" societies, which are penetrated, or dominated by Communists, and the Party members and "fellow-travellers" active in our universities, press and radio.

For a starter, I know from what may be called an unimpeachable

DOMINION LIFE APPOINTMENTS

I. J. KLINCK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Mr. Klinck joined the Company in 1917 in the Actuarial Department. He was appointed Agency Secretary in 1929, a position he held until his present appointment.

Mr. Rabb joined the Company's Actuarial Department in 1920. He was appointed Secretary of this Department in 1940 and continued in this position until his present appointment.

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FUNDS HELD IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS - - - (Increase over 1944, 11.1%)	$11,571,172.00
TOTAL ASSETS - - - (Increase over 1944, 10.8%)	$12,544,012.60
NEW INSURANCE ISSUED - (Increase over 1944, 19.8%)	$11,185,722.00
INSURANCE IN FORCE - (Increase over 1944, 14.4%)	$60,178,779.00

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- Reserves for security of policyholders were increased in 1945 by $1,067,225.00.
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source that the many Soviet Embassy officials and agents, who had so little obvious work to do in connection with diplomacy or trade, were constantly travelling to Toronto and Montreal, the chief centres of Communist organization and propaganda in Canada. Will we have an "Operation Pussyfoot" in this enquiry, limiting it only to government employees, and perhaps only to those in the lower ranks? Or are we going to learn who was the "senior official in the External Affairs Department" involved — that is, a person in the Prime Minister's own office — and also *who appointed these officials?*

For we are faced here with the greatest scandal among public employees that has ever been uncovered in an English-speaking country. All of Germany's efforts before the war only succeeded to my knowledge in corrupting a single British officer, Captain Baillie Stewart. One may hope that, having taken up this task which must be so repugnant to him, Mr. Mackenzie King will see it through to the end, let the chips fall where they may.

If anyone doubts the earnestness of our need for vigilance if we are to maintain our free society, let him study the speeches of the leading figures of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow in the past fortnight and particularly the "gospel," the new Party line for Communists everywhere, as laid down by Stalin.

Stalin's New Line

Comparing the speeches of Stalin, Molotov, Andreyev, Beria, Mikoyan, Zhdanov and others of the 18 top men it emerges that they laid down the line in Central Committee discussions beforehand to comprise the following slogans, of which each speaker used three or four. "The war was caused by capitalism." "Further capitalist crises are inevitable." "Capitalist states will spawn the future aggressors." "Soviet Russia is within a capitalist encirclement." "There are still fascists and reactionaries abroad."

"We must be vigilant, and prepared against any eventuality." "We must consolidate the fruits of our victory" (as Andreyev said, 16 Soviet republics were taking part in this "election" against only 11 the last time. "The Soviet position has been immensely strengthened in world affairs." And, finally, "Stalin has made no mistakes" (that's for the 1939 mistake in dealing with Hitler and leaving Russia isolated, to be attacked alone).

It is worthwhile to analyze in detail the way in which Stalin presented this line to his own people, and to his followers in other countries, who have already begun to repeat it. He began by discussing the reasons for the war. It arose inevitably, he asserted, from the development of monopoly capitalism. Now, as all four big powers represented at the Nuremberg trials agree, this war was launched by Nazi Germany. That is, by a country which had set up National Socialism, very severely harnessed the free enterprise of its big industrialists, and repressed all of the bourgeois or "capitalist" freedoms. More significantly, the war was launched by a totalitarian dictatorship, covered by a deal with another totalitarian dictatorship.

The most capitalist nation, the United States, was the most reluctant to fight, and had the least to do with starting the war. The next most important capitalist nation, Britain, did everything within its power to avert the war. And both of these capitalist nations unhesitatingly supplied and supported Socialist Russia when she was attacked herself, regardless of her unfriendly action of August 1939 and Communist sabotage of our war effort throughout the period of the Soviet pact with Germany.

As for attributing this war, like the last one, to a struggle over markets and raw materials, as Stalin goes on to do, how does one then explain the fact that Germany went to war in 1914 in a state of blooming prosperity and trade, and began to prepare her latest aggression while in the depths of depression, Surely both of these wars were mainly due to the fact that the Germans are a militaristic people who had war-minded leaders—just as other wars were precipitated long before the capitalist era by such war-minded leaders as Napoleon, Frederick, Henry V and Alexander.

Further, *Pravda* interpreted the Munich Pact to mean a coalition of the four main European capitalist powers for war against the Soviet Union. Yet when, six months later, Hitler occupied all of Czechoslovakia and cleared the way for an attack against Russia, Britain stepped in his road with a guarantee to Poland and Rumania, and later went to war to implement this.

Surely, to consider fact instead of fantasy, the one great reason for this war was the German urge for sheer physical domination of other peoples — something as old as history. They also intended to clear away, or push back, the Slavs in the areas adjoining Germany on the east and resettle these territories with Germans.

Were These the Reasons?

Passing from the war's causes to the reasons for Russian victory, Stalin attributed this in the first place to the "superiority of the Soviet social system." This is what he and his followers are trying to sell to people everywhere. But actually, in the great crisis of the war, Soviet propaganda called it the "Great Fatherland War" and not the "Great Socialist War." They turned to the fullest encouragement of Russian nationalism, to eulogy of the famous Russian (but Tsarist) generals of the past, and to talk of *defending the homeland.* Nor were they above using religion for what it was worth.

Stalin argues, as I have heard others do here, that the Russians fought so well because they liked their system. But they also defeated Napoleon, under a different system. And if one follows this reasoning, one should argue that the Germans fought so well because they liked *their* system.

But surely the rallying of the many nations of the British Commonwealth and Empire, of their own free will, in the darkest days of the war and without their countries being invaded, was one of the war's most inspiring aspects. It is true that there is trouble now in India (where, however, two million soldiers volunteered). But political action and writing happen to be free in India. What would the Ukrainians be saying today if they were free to do so?

A "Solution," Alright

One can only judge by the fact that two-thirds of a million of them, including a large part of their intelligentsia, remain in the British and American zones of Germany, unwilling to return home. They perhaps recall that their nationalist movement was suppressed after the last war, as soon as Moscow was free from other distractions, by Red Army invasion, and by the deportation of hundreds of thousands of the most conscious Ukrainians

Finally Stalin came to the most important part of his speech, the program which he laid down for the country's future development. The most moderate American editorialists and commentators have agreed almost unanimously that this is not a program for raising the welfare of the masses such as one would expect if Stalin anticipated a long period of peaceful cooperation and trade with the rest of the United Nations.

Calling for the quadrupling of Russia's steel production within 15 to 20 years, and an equivalent development of all heavy industry, it has the distinct appearance of a great military effort, just as he admitted that the heavy industrial expansion before the war had been primarily a military effort. He justifies the further sacrifice which this program will demand from his people by the need of "guaranteeing the country against any eventuality." Molotov is more explicit. He says that "by outstripping the most highly developed capitalist countries with this program we will serve the interests of our own country, and the interests of Communism." Of course, as all Soviet speakers emphasized, Russia will continue to play her part in the U.N.O.—to secure the period of peace which this program demands. In the vernacular, it looks like "the brushoff" for the advocates of friendship on any but Soviet terms.

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ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Office premises			$ 50,190.26
Real Estate for sale			103,394.07
Mortgages on real estate in possession or control of mortgagee:			
Principal			41,556.29
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale:			
Principal		$694,510.83	
Interest due		832.63	
			695,343.46
Government Bonds: Principal			249,871.07
Canadian Municipal Bonds: Principal			31,355.71
Stocks owned at book value			640,228.50
Cash on Hand and in Bank			182,252.04
Advances to Estates			1,454.83
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS			$ 1,995,646.23
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:			
Mortgages:			
Principal	$ 2,433,004.56		
Interest due	3,627.94		
		$ 2,436,632.50	
Dominion Government Bonds:			
Principal		3,685.081.81	
Provincial Government Bonds:			
Principal		363,543.41	
Canadian Municipal Bonds:			
Principal		55.963.73	
Stocks owned at Book Value		1,245,875.00	
Cash on Hand and in Bank		78,170.94	
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST ASSETS			$ 7,865,267.39
ESTATES DEPARTMENT:			
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds			$ 766,235.95
			$10,627,149.57

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Capital Stock Fully Paid Up			$ 1,000,000.00
General Reserve Fund			850,000.00
Reserve for Taxes			44,308.98
Profit and Loss Credit Balance			60.689.99
Dividends Payable 2nd January, 1946			40,000.00
All Other Liabilities			647.26
TOTAL CAPITAL LIABILITIES			$ 1,995,646.23
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:			
Guaranteed Investment Receipts—			
Principal	$ 3,978,631.87		
Interest Due and Accrued	39,576.12		
			$ 4,018,207.99
Trust Deposits—			
Principal and Interest			$ 3,847,089.40
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST LIABILITIES			$ 7,865,267.39
ESTATES DEPARTMENT:			
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds			$ 766,235.95
			$10,627,149.57

NELSON MONTEITH, President. W. H. GREGORY, Managing Director

Sleep: Nature's Relief For Strained Nerves

By FRANCIS FOSTER

In our crowded and noisy existence we often do not get our full measure of sleep, especially the deep, untroubled slumber which is recognized as the great healer, and which may also be the source of much of our inspiration and courage.

The secret of sound sleeping lies in being quiet and relaxed for two or three hours before retiring, and although this means that a certain amount of pleasure is forfeited, the gain in general well-being is immeasurable, says Mr. Foster.

WHEN a busy man falls ill and has to take to his bed he, as it were, leaves the crowded mainstream of life and rests in a quiet backwater. And when the illness is not serious, it very often proves a blessing in disguise, for it provides a chance for him to recollect himself.

This has been my lot this past few days. At first I was resentful at the enforced idleness and the continuous pain—I have lumbago — but now I see that I have gained.

The chief material benefit has been the ability to sleep unbrokenly through the night. This, on the surface, is a strange matter, for one would think that the soundest repose would come at the end of a busy day.

The truth is, of course, that often the very busy-ness of the day is inimical to sound sleep. One works hard through the normal hours, and in the evenings, instead of sitting quiet, one seeks exercise or relaxation and at length retires with all one's nerves still tense.

Sleep is nature's remedy for clearing from the body the toxins that are caused by fatigue. Not only that, but it is during the hours of slumber that all our ailments are cured; that is why doctors try to ensure that patients get as much sleep as possible.

Nobody really knows that happens to us during sleep, but it is recognized that sleep is of two kinds. There is the light sleep, in which, so to speak, one skims the surface of consciousness, like a sculler "feathering" his oars, and there is the deep slumber in which one sinks well beneath the surface of unconsciousness.

One dreams in both states of sleep, but it is only when one has slept lightly that one is aware of having dreamt, the reason being that one has been sufficiently conscious throughout to remember it. It is in this type of sleep, too, that dreams are most fantastic and that one has nightmares. In the other state dreams are of a profound and probably sensible nature, though as one emerges from sleep to wakefulness they tend to become grotesque.

What really happens to a man in profound slumber? In the East it is averred that the soul actually leaves the body at such times and is unrestricted. It is said that it is then that one receives the inspiration, the strength and the courage that one requires in one's workaday life.

Whatever be the truth, psychologists recognize that something extraordinary does happen to us when we sleep deeply, and that it is always the light sleeper who is the more harassed and worried in his waking hours. For the light sleeper finds no haven where he can gain refreshment, and hence his nerves are always painfully tense.

The nature of our crowded, hurried and noisy life makes deep sleep most imperative. In a "natural" state the healing quiet of Eternity is always with us, and the problems of life are few and seem never serious; but in the busy life of a so-called civilized country the peace of Eternity seems far away, and one is hurried along on the stream of time.

Nature's Law

In our great cities especially, we tend to ignore the simple fact that the night is the time for repose—all nature demonstrates that to us. Naturally we want relaxation, and since we work throughout most of the hours of daylight, we have perforce, to steal time for leisure from the night. And we suffer accordingly, not only because we thus shorten the hours of sleep but because we go to bed with nerves still tense, though we are both physically and mentally tired.

It is the matter of relaxation that is the real trouble. When we have finished our day's work we hunger for relaxation. In the summer, maybe we play our games or indulge in long evening walks; in winter we go to the theatre, movies or dance, or perhaps we visit the club or play cards with a neighbor. Very few of us sit quietly at home and really relax while reading or talking.

But no recreation—re-creation—is to be gained after a busy day's work from doing anything which requires still further physical or mental effort. We have only one small store of energy, and whatever be the nature of our work or play, we must necessarily dip into it. The more we exhaust that store, the more we have to make inroads on the reserve store of nervous energy; and to have recourse to this is fatal to sleep.

It is the exhaustion of nervous energy that is the cause of insomnia and shallow, restless sleep. In a healthy state one should, at the end of a normal day, be able to fall asleep within twenty minutes — but please don't try timing yourself, for if you do, you will prevent yourself completely from sleeping—and one should be able to plunge almost at once thereafter into that deep slumber which is the true and only source of healing and re-creation.

But that is not all. The normal healthy man requires seven hours of deep and continuous sleep (rather less if he is getting old), and it is a recognized fact that the sooner after sunset he retires to rest, the more profound and long his sleep is likely to be.

The reason is quite simple. Though human beings, we are part of nature, and are responsive to the same mysterious influences of nature that prompt all the lesser creation (except those of nocturnal habits) to seek repose when darkness comes. Similarly the return of the sun on the morrow should restore one to wakefulness.

Asleep Before Midnight

But we have to compromise, of course. The ideal, no doubt, is to be asleep an hour before midnight and to awake at six next morning—at all events we should rise as soon as we wake after dawn, for merely to doze beyond that time is in some measure to undo the good resulting from the deeper sleep.

In some people whose nervous system is "highly-geared" there is some risk that the process of digestion will affect sleep somewhere between two o'clock and half-past three, when the stomach empties the digested last meal into the bowels. This risk can be minimized, however, if one's final meal be taken not later than eight o'clock and if it be not unduly heavy or indigestible.

But the real secret of sound sleep lies in one's being quiet and relaxed for the two or three hours previous to retiring. You may thus forfeit pleasure and excitement, but you will be the gainer inasmuch as you will ensure that deep slumber that brings full re-creation and healing and an awakening next morning full of hope, optimism and the real joy of living.

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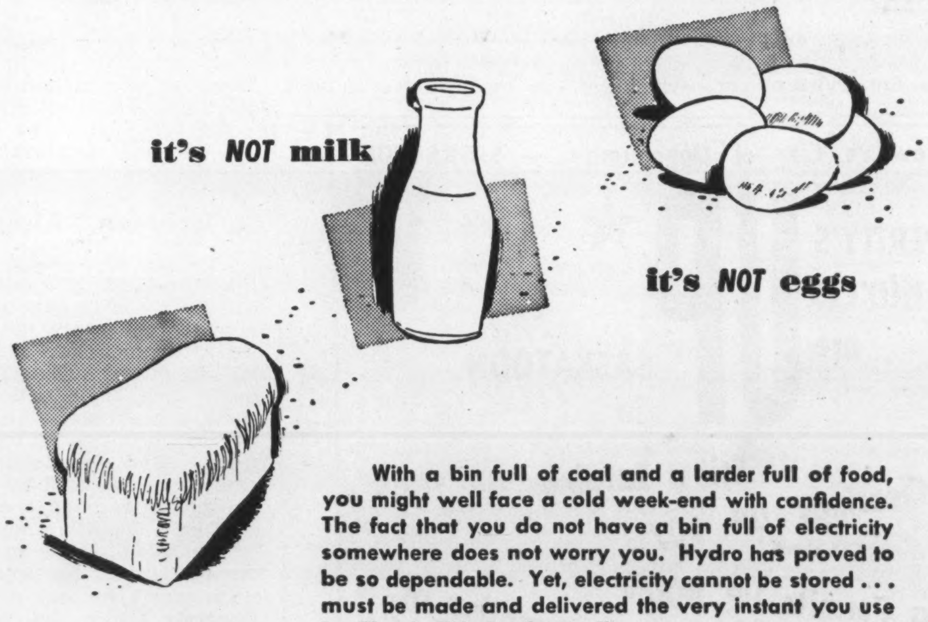

With a bin full of coal and a larder full of food, you might well face a cold week-end with confidence. The fact that you do not have a bin full of electricity somewhere does not worry you. Hydro has proved to be so dependable. Yet, electricity cannot be stored . . . must be made and delivered the very instant you use it. That is "Hydro Service".

Suppose it is 2 a.m. The baby has just fallen out of its crib. Half awake, you reach for a switch. You want light fast. You get light instantly. Yet the electricity that lights the lamp is made *after* you flip the switch . . . made at the source of water-power, perhaps hundreds of miles away. It flashes to you through many miles of transmission lines, through transformer and distribution stations, and you use it before the water that makes it can leave the powerhouse. One single break or failure in all those miles of wire and equipment might cut off your light . . . and newspapers would write about it, it would be so unusual.

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THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

THE MELTING POT

Publisher of Borderline Stories Crosses Border, Then Returns

By J. N. HARRIS

IT IS encouraging to see the world improving in spite of all the cynics who deny any such possibility. I know a man who, under the name Lurid Publications, Inc., covers the news stands with all sorts of literature except nice ones. Recently he ceased publishing about nine of his regulars, including *Sneer*, *Horrible Crimes*, and *Sensational Confessions*.

"I'm goin' over to Disney type comics for these kids, see?" he explained. "Sompin' that the kids will like that won't do 'em no harm."

This is sometimes known in the trade as "Beating Blackwell to the Draw."

Filing cabinets full of crime stories, bought and paid for at prices up to half a cent a word, were thrown out. His staff were thrown into confusion. What had got into the boss?

Then, just as *Kiddie Kuts* was being made up, a paid advertisement came into the office. It was a picture of some glasses with girls on them, and the caption was, "Get some Sex-Appeal into your Highball Glasses."

The Boss was seen trying the ad out against the layout of *Kiddie Kuts*. The staff stood about nervously, watching like cats, and extremely embarrassed. Finally he said, "O.K., you jerks, it ain't suitable for kids, but I hate to lose the money."

Everybody breathed a sigh of relief. The Boss, looking limp, like a man who has just won a great, inward, spiritual struggle, retired to the inner office and chewed up one of the lady typists.

Since an Attorney General has recently started looking into literature which might be considered salacious, the staff has regained its faith. Maybe, they say, the Boss was just smart.

•

WHAT a wonderful picture of life across the border we get every month from "Life in These United States" in *Reader's Digest*. The whole country, it seems, is populated by crusty, gnarled character-parts, who have only to be scratched in order to reveal their hearts of gold, and a few more people to write them up for *Reader's Digest*.

The latest gem is about a Texan who was seen reverently laying a catapult on his old Granny's grave. It seems that Granny, the guntoting, lavender-scented frontierswoman with whom the movies have, shall we say, familiarized us, had taught the boy with his little catapult always to shoot first. Destroys the other fellow's aim.

This same trick saved the boy's life somewhere in the European Theatre of War.

Choking back a manly sob, we search hopefully through the remaining pages for an article entitled, "Mother's Day Can Be Prevented."

•

A RECENT visitor to Canada House was an old-style British diplomat. The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey was away at the time, and the diplomat was a little disappointed at not being able to pay his respects. When he was leaving, he turned to one of the secretaries and said, in a most courtly manner, "Now, you will be sure to give my kindest regards to Sir Raymond and Lady Massey." Hey, boy, page Lord Karloff!

•

"I don't know why we have to pay two car-tickets if we can't get a seat in this bus," the man said.

"You've got a seat," I said.

"Well, I have and I haven't" the man said. "There are women standing, and that always make me feel uncomfortable. I was brought up to give my seat to ladies."

"Well, why don't you then?" I said.

"Because it makes me feel silly. I'd rather feel uncomfortable than silly. Besides I want to read the paper, although it always makes me mad."

I didn't say anything.

•

LETTER FROM A WAR GROOM. Sir: Oping you are well I write on the eve of siling to my new ome acrorse the sea aving married the Canadian W.D. you remember the one, er that worked in the ordly room. Love she says to me wen I proposed speak to me not of love, I got me eye on the Wing Commander but e wont tumble, so I'll ave to take you as a summum bonum or second choice. I tells er she'll like the ole Mahl End Rowd but she says no ducky, its Canada for us, my dad will be so pleased I got a man e'll buy you a Fish and Chip. Ow, I says, I'd rawther ave a pub. No she says in Canada there's no proper pubs, leastways not in Ontario, only boozers where lidies stays one side and gents in the other and you as to prove good kerrikter before you gets your lawcense, only thing you don't got to prove like is whether you can run a pub nice. Ow, I don't like that I says. She says Fish and Chips it is an you got to like it. Cor stuff me so ere I am at Liverpool wiv a ole carload of brides and brats. Cor sufferin it aint arf a urly-burly. Canada Ouse didn't arf make a struggle abaht me priorty neither, they adn't ad ardly any war-grooms but wen they faund I was No. 1 priorty ow could they stop me bein the only one. I got me ole commando knife wot the bloke flogged me at the Dolphin and Duchess so if any of them Mississauga Red Indians catches me out after curfew they won't arf ketch one back. Oping this finds you as it leaves me wich is in the ruddy old pink. Yrs. Etcetera Orace.

•

I NEVER realized how many perfect foods for dogs there were until I took a temporary job as a Spaniel Nurse. I undertook the job lightheartedly enough, but the responsibility began to weigh when I heard that a pure meat diet is bad for dogs. My grocer has supplied me with a series of dog foods containing every vitamin and mineral necessary to the health of the puppy or adult dog. Sally the Spaniel has refused to touch any of them.

The latest is Mumbo's Gloop, which has a picture of a dog begging on the package. It says, "Doggies beg for it." I couldn't think for days what it reminded me of until Ted Reeves announced that Fletcher's Castoria had bought advertising space on a wrestler's foot.

Sally did not beg for it. She drooped her head and tail and retired under the chesterfield, from where I couldn't flush her with a broom handle. I decided to starve her into submission, so I just ignored her. Unfortunately I tried grilling some pork kidneys and bacon for my own breakfast. Sometimes bachelor cooking is difficult. I set the frying pan on the floor for the merest flicker while I took the porridge out of the oven.

Yes, she got the kidneys, and all I rescued was part of a rasher of bacon. She had one end and I had the other, pulling away as if it were a wishbone. It broke nearest to me.

I refuse to eat Mumbo's Gloop no matter how appetizingly they describe it on the package. Grrrrr!

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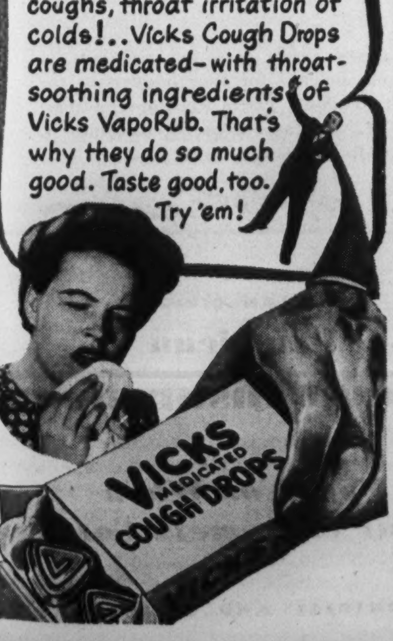

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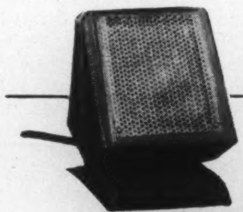

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Broader Culture For All—Norway's Goal

By NORMANN BERG

All through the dark days of Norway's occupation, men of culture and vision were making plans for rebuilding Norwegian cultural life after the war. The recommendations of this secret group of authors, journalists, representatives of Oslo University and the State radio system were recently set forth in a paper submitted to the Norwegian Government. They are presented briefly here in the light of current Canadian interest in some comparable program for this country.

DESPITE jails and terror, in the face of enemy subjection and arrogance, it was still possible for men of vision and fortitude in occupied countries to look forward and plan for the future.

During the occupation of Norway, a group of Norwegian patriots secretly formed a committee to plan for the rebuilding of Norwegian cultural life after the war. Among the members were authors and journalists, representatives of Oslo University and the State broadcasting system. Some of them were disturbed in this particular work by terms in German jails or by deportation.

Recently the committee has forwarded a paper outlining their plans to the Norwegian Government. The ideas touched upon are not specifically Norwegian. They might be applied to any country which has arrived at a level of civilization where culture has a living reality.

Considering the basic fundamentals for a life of culture, the Norwegians state that liberty and public security are two of them, but they also stress the facts that social justice, economic security, decent housing conditions and sufficient leisure time are necessary. One of the most important tasks for society, they say, is to assure men and women of cultural life (teachers and educators of youth) proper economic conditions.

The aim is not to re-establish prewar conditions, but to activate and broaden cultural life on a social basis. Therefore, they contend, there should be an increase of teachers' salaries through a healthy and radical wage policy. The school system should be organized in such a way that the students are not only guided to truth, but with a view to stimulating their imagination and enthusiasm.

Improved conditions for all scientific endeavors are requested in order to give Norwegian scientists the opportunity to pursue their tasks without the necessity of taking on extra duties to augment their income. The fields of humanistic science and social science should be developed, and contacts with the international spiritual life — especially the western hemisphere — widened. In this connection the Norwegian committee also voices the request for improved conditions for students with more and generous scholarships.

Public libraries should have greater allocations of money. More central libraries should be organized as well as ambulating libraries, with a steady flow of books, for the remote districts of the country. The book trade should also be developed with a view to covering the whole country and giving as many as possible the opportunity to purchase the latest books. Organized lecture and study groups should be able to acquire qualified teachers and study leaders.

Importance of Personality

Coming to the election of candidates for cultural positions and administrative positions relating to cultural life, the committee moves that ability and personality be of more importance than seniority.

The utilization of leisure hours for the pursuit of cultural interests, sports and outdoor life should be encouraged.

Public opinion on current problems should be surveyed by a Norwegian Gallup institute which has already been established. The State broadcasting system should be a free and independent institution with such programs that will contact the whole Norwegian people.

State and municipalities must continue their protection of Norwegian theatre, music and film. In the production and importation of moving pictures, their cultural value should be taken into consideration. Educational films should be encouraged by the State and the profits made from them by the picture theatres (they are all run by the municipalities) should be used for cultural ends. A travelling national theatre should be formed, and amateur theatres assisted by travelling instructors.

The teaching of music is to be strengthened by a professorate in music at Oslo University, and the State called upon to coordinate and assist amateur orchestras and choirs. Special music schools should be established to this end.

Artists should be encouraged to travel abroad by means of scholarships, thus increasing Norwegian contacts with the outside world. Concert tours should be arranged as well as ambulating picture exhibitions to bring the best of Norwegian art to all the people. The study of handicraft and home industry should be stimulated and assisted.

The committee rounds out this extensive program with the conclusion that their aim is to re-create in the Norwegian people faith in spiritual values. This is also a responsibility of the State. By strengthening the cultural life, the whole country will be strengthened.

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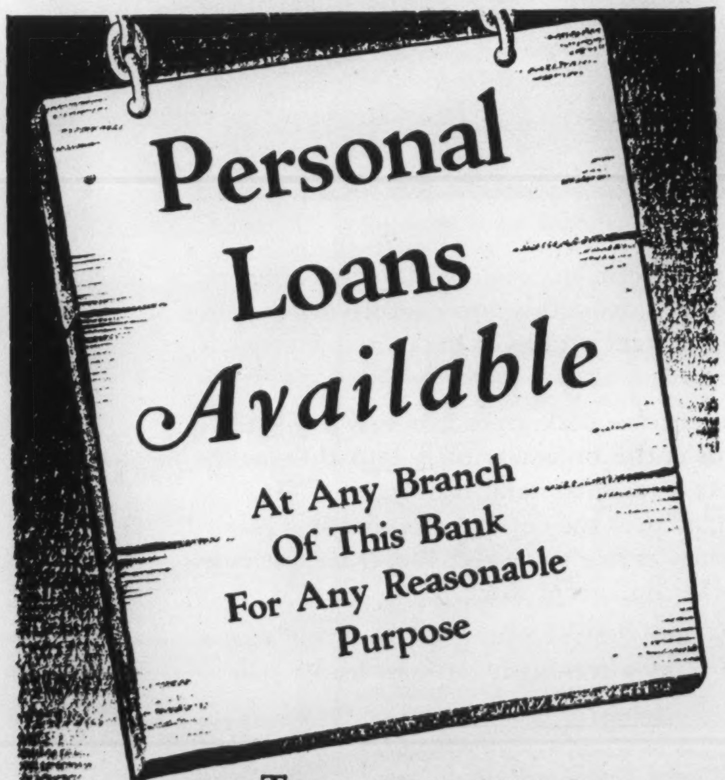
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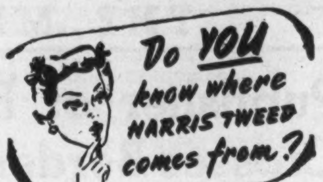
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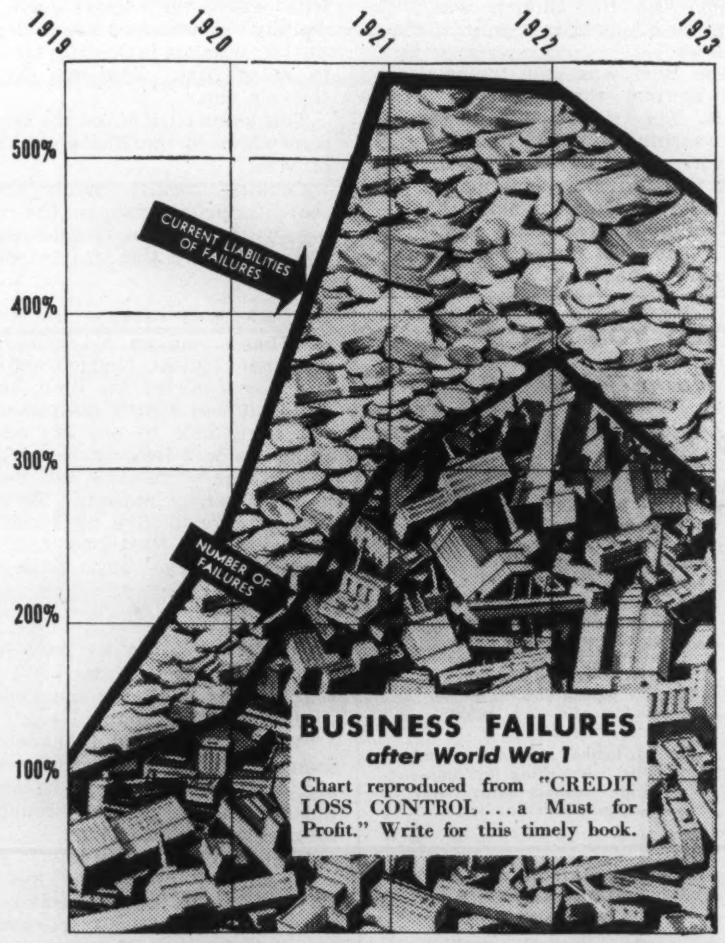

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

U.S. Federal Control of Patents Liable to Decrease Inventions

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

A BACK-DOOR effort to create a situation in which the government will become, by stages, the dominant figure in the ownership of patents and through such control dominate industry, is contained in the so-called atomic-bomb-control bills. A principal obvious purpose of the bills is to permit the government to continue its atomic-bomb project, obtain such scientific aid as is needed and impose secrecy on the project.

In seeking to achieve this purpose, the bills carry a wide variety of provisions which could become much more important than the bomb project. Patents on scientific discoveries made under government-financed research come under this heading.

Typical of the patent proposals is Section 5c of the amended Kilgore-Magnuson bill (S. 1297), which states in part: "any invention, discovery, patent, patent right or finding produced in the course of Federally financed research or development shall be the property of the United States and shall be freely dedicated to the public."

It is not at all probable that any of the bills thus far introduced are likely to be adopted, but out of the hearings under way a bill of some kind will eventuate and, as many proposals for patent controls are mentioned in the various bills inclusion of some of them may take place.

The Kilgore Magnuson bill gives no recognition to the fact that discoveries and inventions are made by individuals and makes no provision whatever recognizing their rights or extending compensation.

In so far as the bills seeking to create a National Research Foundation provide for participation by the government in virtually all fields of science as a permanent procedure, and large sums of money would be spent for research in the laboratories of universities and other non-profit organizations, patents covering discoveries in all fields of science soon would be flowing into the hands of the government. In a short time the government would control large numbers of patents which otherwise would have found their way into the hands of private industry. The Kilgore-Magnuson bill provides for the issuance by the government of non-exclusive licenses.

Compensation Provided

The Fulbright bill (S 1248) seeks to perpetuate the war-time National Investors Council as a Bureau of Scientific Research to function as a patent-holding organization for the government. It would take over complete control of inventions and patents, but it recognizes the right of the inventor to compensation. It would license the use of inventions and require payment to the bureau by the user of up to 4 per cent of the gross income from its exploitation of which half would go to the inventor.

The efforts of legislators to build up a government patent-owning institution out of the proposed National Research Foundation are in strange contrast with the recommendation made by Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the O. S. R. D., out of which the Foundation will be created. In his report he stated:

"There should certainly not be any absolute requirement that all rights in such discoveries be assigned to the government, but it should be left to the discretion of the director . . . whether in special cases public interest requires such an assignment."

R. J. Dearborn, chairman of the committee on patents of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a statement to Senator Kilgore, said: "The National Association of Manufacturers is opposed to the inclusion of any legislation with respect to patents in a bill for the establishment of the National Research Foundation."

There is a real problem existing in the patent field and the Fulbright bill is an effort to deal with a partial phase of it.

A very large drop in the number of patents issued took place during the war. This could be explained by the withholding of patents for defense reasons and the fact that many who otherwise might be engaged in inventive activities were in military service. This drop, however, was merely an extension of a decrease of almost equal magnitude during the previous decade, and there were still earlier indications that our inventiveness, indicated by patents, was tapering off.

This decrease in patents took place during the period in which there was a vast increase in the number of industrial research laboratories established and these laboratories were expected to produce inventions on a mass production basis. They have produced large numbers of practical inventions of immediate use in industry. Nevertheless, there has been a substantial decrease in patents issued during this period.

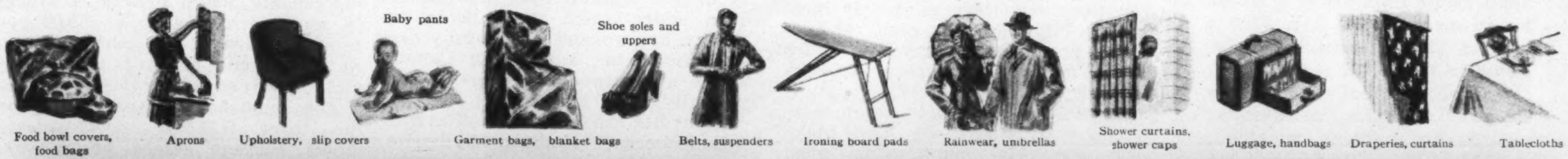
It is important to know whether this situation indicated a disappearance of the native inventiveness of the people, whether the inventors are boycotting the patent system, or whether the patent system has developed in such a way that it operates to prevent patents being obtained on useful ideas.

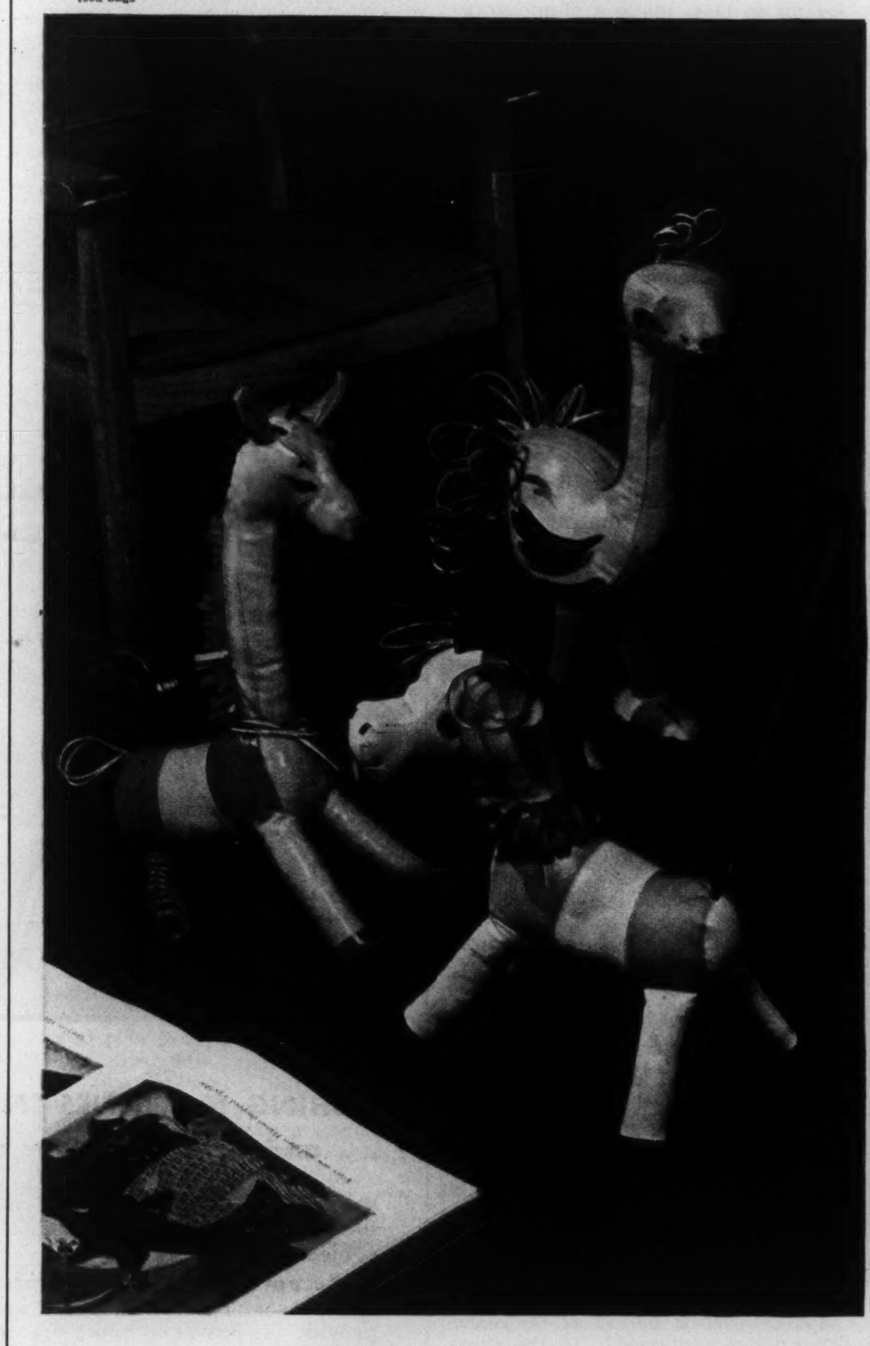
It would seem that if the invasion of the invention field by industrial laboratories caused a decrease in patents, that the invasion of the government into the research field, with a claim to patents on all research financed by it, might lead to a still further decrease.

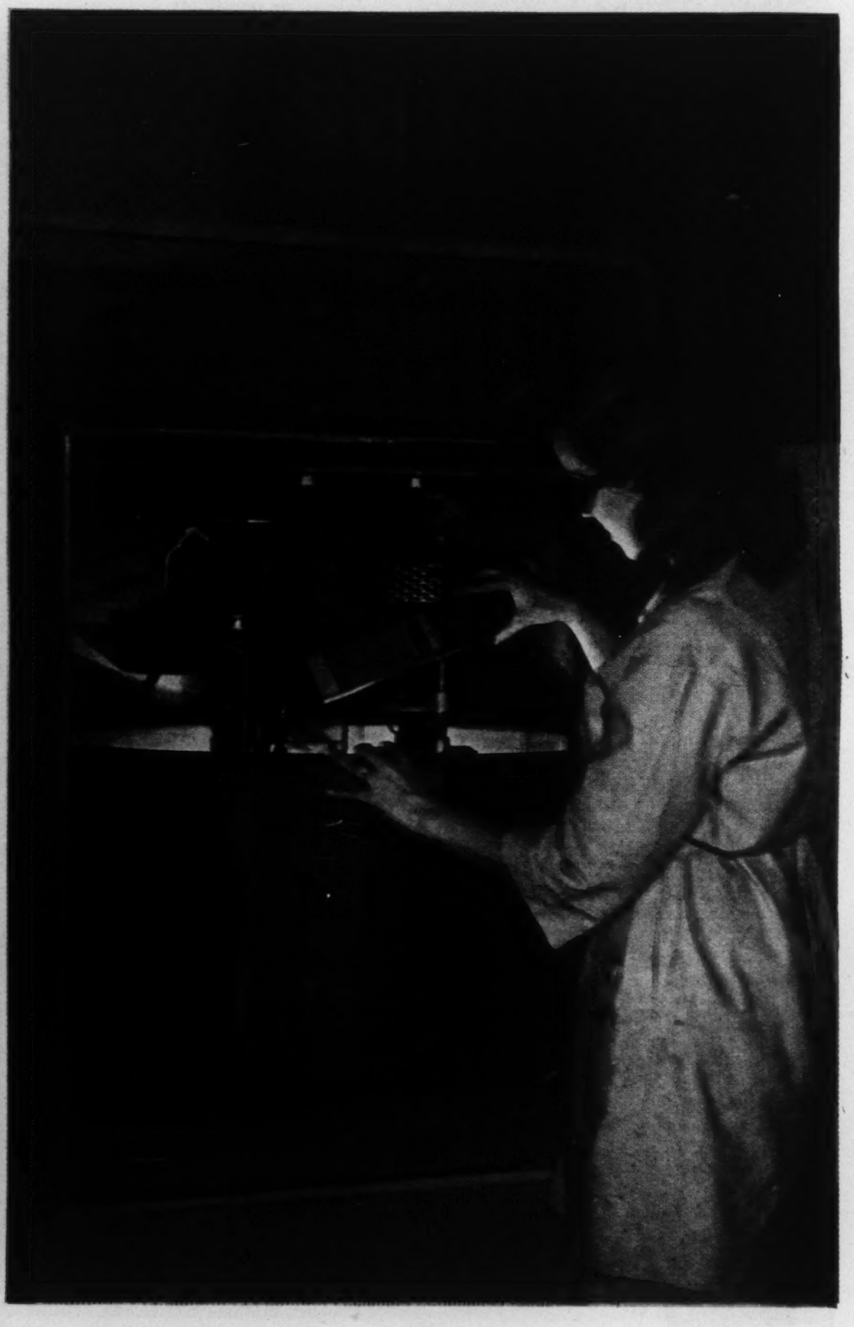
The number of inventions cannot increase unless the field in which they develop is expanded by scientific research. Industries released from war work are casting about for something to make, and many are encountering difficulty in finding suitable new products. This may be related to the earlier decrease in patents.

An inquiry has been under way by the National Planning Commission through the Department of Commerce to ascertain the basic facts in the patent situation.

Pending the outcome of this inquiry, it seems undesirable for the government to inject itself into the field as a patent-acquiring agency under the guise of atomic-bomb protection.







She tests waterproof coats for a nursery zoo

Even if you have a Koroseal raincoat, shower curtain, garment bag — you haven't seen anything yet!

"OUT of this world" are some of the toys now being designed of Koroseal—and a hundred other things for men, women, children—and industry.

Koroseal is the material developed by B. F. Goodrich from limestone, coke and salt. Without the limitations of former materials, Koroseal can be used in sheets, strands or any other form, any color—or as a thin coating on cloth or paper.

Koroseal is permanently waterproof—ideal for raincoats, shower curtains, umbrellas, camping equipment, outdoor furniture. It resists acids and stains, and can be washed as easily as glass—perfect for tablecloths, baby pants, wall coverings, packaging, all kinds of upholstery.

Koroseal handbags and traveling bags are practically scuffproof and can always look new because they're so easy to wash. Koroseal toys won't hurt the baby if he chews them; they'll stand outdoor weather, a lot of banging, and they're easy to keep clean.

In the photograph at the right above, Koroseal is being subjected to heat, sunlight and moisture in a test machine that reproduces the worst possible conditions. Koroseal passes with flying colors—it does not grow sticky in warm weather nor stiff and hard in cold; it does not crack nor peel with age.

Before the war, Koroseal was used for articles like those across the top of this page. Many of these are now appearing in stores again, and more will soon appear, every one with the Koroseal tag, for only B. F. Goodrich makes Koroseal. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada Limited, Koroseal Division, Kitchener, Ont.*

Koroseal—reg. trade-mark

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6-301

Canada Needs Federal Housing Authority

By MORDEN LAZARUS

Buffalo's Housing Authority might well be taken as a shining example by the whole of Canada of what can be done in the realm of low-rental housing. By planned, well-considered steps, such as slum survey and a study of substandard areas, Buffalo, with federal assistance and cooperation, completed 3,485 low-rent dwellings between 1937-1944. Rents range from $18.50 a month for incomes lower than $700 a year to $38-$45 monthly for incomes in the $1,900 region.

One of the chief reasons why Canada is getting nowhere as regards her housing problems, says Mr. Lazarus, is because the Housing Act is administered by the Department of Finance, whereas, in the United States, it is run by the U.S. Housing Authority, which provides funds to municipalities at three per cent. Until there is such an authority in Canada to ensure the necessary federal, provincial and municipal steps, there is not likely to be any alleviation of the housing situation here.

Buffalo 3,485, Toronto 0,

IF THIS were a hockey score the citizens of Toronto would certainly be greatly incensed and would demand a new hockey team. It is not a hockey score, so there is no outcry. These figures indicate the number of low-rental housing units which have been built and are being run by the Municipal Housing Authority in Buffalo against the corresponding number which have been built and are being run by public authorities in Toronto. The reason is clear. There is no Municipal Housing Authority in Toronto.

But we must look far beyond Toronto alone. We must look at Canada. There is no public housing authority in Canada set up to provide low-rental housing for low-income groups. There is such an authority in the United States. There is one in the State of New York. That is why Buffalo has 3,485 modern, well-equipped, subsidized, low-rental housing units and Toronto has none. And what is true of Toronto is true of other Canadian cities.

To make public housing a vital, aggressive force, our three levels of government have specific responsibilities to fulfil. First the Federal Government has a primary responsibility for the whole of the Dominion. It must make the moves—the right moves to make public housing possible and effective before the other levels of government can step in and play out their parts. It must provide the overall plan and it must provide the money. Each provincial government has its measure of responsibility to enact legislation to empower municipalities to clear slums, buy land, build, rent, etc. The municipality must complete the picture by establishing a local housing authority to make best use of the money made available to it by the Federal Government . . . to make the necessary surveys, to build the right kind of housing, to assure honest, economical, intelligent administration and to make certain that those who need low-rental housing most get it.

U.S. Housing Act, 1937

In Canada, none of these levels of government has fulfilled its duty. The Federal Government, since it must be the prime mover, is most blameworthy. In the U.S., the Federal Government as early as 1937 passed a U.S. Housing Act for the development of subsidized low-rent housing projects and agreed to provide the municipalities with the money to engage in these projects. Our Federal Government has failed to do this. In addition, New York State passed a similar public housing law subsidizing low-rent housing and enabling municipalities to acquire land and set up housing authorities. Our provincial governments have not done so, although it must be admitted, especially in the case of the poorer provinces, that they cannot be expected to subsidize low-rent projects with income taxing powers in the hands of the Federal Government. But our municipal governments have failed to do enough toward preparing the surveys and plans so that, should they at some time be empowered to go ahead, they could do so without delay.

Acting under the rights and powers granted it by the Federal Government and the State of New York, the city of Buffalo, in 1934, authorized the establishment of a Municipal Housing Authority. By regular, planned, well-considered steps, the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority had completed 2,270 low-rent dwelling units by 1940 and, including war housing, had completed 3,485 by 1944.

Could Succeed in Canada

I visited Buffalo and studied several of their housing developments. I spoke to supervisors and I spoke to citizens. I spoke to one of the key administrative officers. I am firmly of the opinion that the general plan under which the Buffalo authority has worked successfully can, and should be, adopted in Canada where it could work equally successfully.

What has Buffalo done? The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, set up in 1934, made a slum survey and published its results. Then it made a study of substandard areas for specific low-rent projects and made these results known. After this it applied to the Federal Government for funds to develop the substandard sites it had chosen. Its first request was turned down; but the U.S. Housing Authority, created by the U.S. Housing Act, itself went to work and, in 1937, built the Kenfield Development containing 658 dwelling units.

Not satisfied with this alone, the Buffalo authority revived its demand for financial assistance from the U.S. Federal Government and, in 1938, made application to build the Lakeview Houses, Willert Park Courts and the Commodore Perry Homes. The U.S. Housing Authority responded favorably to this request and construction was begun. By 1940 all three of these developments were completed, the Kenfield project was turned over to the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority and the city of Buffalo was in possession of low-rental developments which are a credit to the city and a worthy monument to public enterprise in low-rent housing.

These are the bare facts of the very substantial contribution the city of Buffalo has made, along with other U. S. cities, towards a solution of the low-rental housing problem. The Federal Government provided the money, the New York State Government passed the enabling act and the municipal administration went to work. That is the simple formula for low-cost housing which is working in the U.S. and which can be made to work in Canada.

Run by Finance Department

In Canada, the Housing Act is administered under the Department of Finance. This is all wrong and one of the reasons why we are getting nowhere as regards housing in Canada. In the U.S., the Housing Act is administered under the U.S. Housing Authority where it belongs. This housing authority provides funds to municipalities at three per cent. Buffalo got funds at three per cent, payable over a period of 56 years. Then what happened? In the short time the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority has been operating, it has administered its responsibility so successfully that private investors have gobbled up the bonds it has issued, at the low interest rate of 1.94 per cent, payable over a term of 40 years. This refunding has enabled the Buffalo administration to pay off 85 per cent of the Federal Government's loan and so save itself well over four million dollars in interest.

In other words, the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority has established its credit and can obtain funds in the open market at a better interest rate than is available from the Federal Government under the federal act. This is a noteworthy achievement, duplicated by other municipal housing administrations in the U.S. which have obtained interest rates as low as 1.4 per cent.

The Federal Government, in addition to making money available, guarantees a federal subsidy to the low-rent project up to 3½ per cent of the development cost in any one year. This subsidy makes it possible to maintain rents within the rent-paying ability of low-income families. It is interesting to note that at no time has the Buffalo administration had to ask for the maximum subsidy.

It is also interesting to note that the city of Buffalo derives in taxes far more from the public housing projects mentioned than it did from the slum areas cleared away for the public development. The maximum amount the city received from taxes on the assessed value of three of the sites prior to their acquisition for public housing was $28,000; under public housing it received in taxes for the year 1943-44 over $48,000. The city is saving additional money through improvements, such as incinerators connected with these developments, which provide a saving in garbage collection of $5.08 per family, and a 97 per cent reduction in the incidence of fire in these areas and its attendant service costs.

The published balance sheet for the three B.M.H.A. developments shows current assets of $693,000 against current liabilities of $92,000. Fixed assets amount to almost $9,000,000 against fixed liabilities of $8,000,000. The total reserves are over $1,000,000. In other words, public housing pays.

Now I will get to the main point

Future Unlimited

NO one knows the measure of the future's possibilities, good or bad . . . but the far sighted are always prepared . . . and, in the coming times, as in the past 97 years, "Prudential of England" will play a large part in assuring the financial safety of millions of families all over the world.

When you plan insurance protection for your family . . . a well-educated future for your children . . . a comfortable old age for yourself, think of "Prudential of England", whose policies cover the whole range of life's problems that insurance can help. They are based on long and widespread experience, and are secured by ample assets.

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Early planning is the secret of gardening success. Wise early planning will pay you rich dividends of pleasure and profit.

Increased production in Canadian gardens releases greater food supplies for the millions of undernourished and suffering people of other countries who are counting on our help for their very survival. Boys and girls too can contribute mightily in this effort.

Every gardener and commercial grower should get our 1946 Seed and Nursery Book describing countless varieties of Vegetable, Flower and Houseplant seeds as well as Plants, Shrubs, Fruit and other Nursery Stock. Many new surprises. Many prices already reduced. Send today. (Those who ordered from us in 1945 will receive Catalog without request.)

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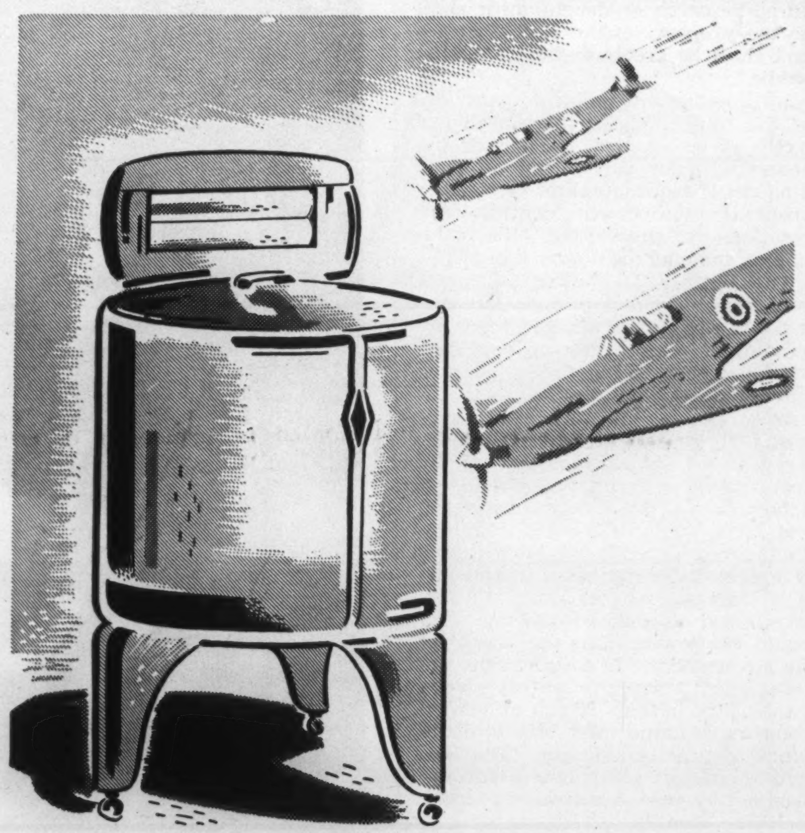
DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.



WASHING MACHINES INSTEAD OF WAR PLANES

. . . and the same power equipment must build them

● That new washing machine your family has wanted should be in the stores any day now. Manufacturers are pushing reconversion projects rapidly.

Reconversion poses many problems—one of which is power. For present boilers, turbines and generators must continue to provide the power to make peacetime products. And much of this power equipment was necessarily worked hard throughout long years of war.

What about your own plant? Will your power equipment stand up to the job? You can help keep it operating dependably and safely by using the protective features of The Boiler Inspection Company.

This Company has, by far, the largest field staff devoted solely to power-equipment safety. Its staff draws upon the experience the Company has gained in 70 years of specializing in one line—Power-Plant Insurance. And its many field engineers are so located that they can be reached quickly in an emergency.

These are some of the considerations that have made The Boiler Inspection Company the outstanding first choice among those who purchase Power-Plant Insurance. Have your agent or broker give you further details on how the Company can help you conserve your power equipment for peacetime use.

2-46

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.
of Canada

THE NINTH FLOOR
ATLAS BLDG. TORONTO

of the Buffalo Housing project—low rents. Housing projects which the Federal Housing Authority helps to finance must be what they are intended to be—homes for people in the low-income groups at low rents. This is exactly what the Buffalo projects are. Above is a summary of the schedule of rents and income limits.

Lakeview, Willert Park, Commodore Perry Homes:

	Maximum Family Income			Monthly Rents
Grade	2 persons	3-4 persons	5 or more	
A	Under $700	Under $750	Under $825	$18.25
B	$701-875	$751-950	$826-1050	18.50
C	$876-1100	$951-1200	$1051-1325	23.00
D	$1101-1375	$1201-1500	$1326-1650	28.00
E	$1376-1500	$1501-1650	$1651-1750	33.00
X	$1501-1650	$1651-1775	$1751-1900	38.00-45.00

As a result of general increase in wage levels in the Buffalo area, an Emergency Supplement was adopted on September 4, 1942, for the duration only, allowing admission of families to low-rent projects with the following maximum incomes:

1 Bedroom	$2280
2 Bedroom	2460
3 Bedroom	2580

Due to the wartime ruling regarding higher-income groups, approximately 25 per cent of the tenants are paying the higher rentals. This has been compensated for by larger payments in lieu of taxes, and lower federal subsidies. But the original computation of values to allow for sound operation was based on the minimum rent schedule, and the projects are intended to be and can be operated successfully on that schedule.

This is low-rental housing in the true sense of the word. Included in these rentals are heat, hot and cold water, electricity for lighting and refrigerators, gas for cooking, a cooking stove, building maintenance and repair, janitor service, garbage disposal.

Obviously these are rentals which low-income families can afford to pay and figures prove it. From a total of more than $4½ millions collected in rent revenue, the loss has been only one tenth of 1 per cent.

Additional Facilities

In addition to low rents for good accommodation, the Buffalo Housing projects provide ample playgrounds, nursery schools, club rooms, and all other necessary facilities for club or organization activities. There are regular clinics providing expert baby care for all families within the project. Mothers are instructed in a program of daily health habits by means of group lectures and personal conferences. The nursery schools serve the children with breakfast, lunch and afternoon snack. The children are given daily physical examinations and some annual injections by competent physicians.

The size of the unit provided depends on the size of the family, not upon the amount of rent paid. There are three-room apartments with one bedroom; four-room apartments with two bedrooms; five-room apartments with three bedrooms; and six-room apartments with four bedrooms.

The projects are built as two-storey row houses and three-storey apartments. The apartment buildings are provided with laundry rooms and drying rooms as well as playrooms, storage rooms and incinerators. All have central heating. The projects occupy only about 28 per cent of the available space. The remainder is open area utilized in courtyards designed for outdoor play areas and fenced-in areas for drying clothes. The grounds are landscaped with lawn and shrub planting.

The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority itself has now applied to the Federal Housing Authority for $34,000,000 to build 5,000 additional units. The Buffalo projects are one of a number in the United States today. Nothing comparable has been accomplished in Canada or will be accomplished until the Dominion Government makes it possible for municipal authorities to obtain funds and engage in similar developments, and the provincial governments pass enabling legislation to give the municipalities power to do so. What Buffalo has done, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Halifax, and other Canadian cities can do.

And it is high time we set about doing it.

• •

MORE REVIEWORDS

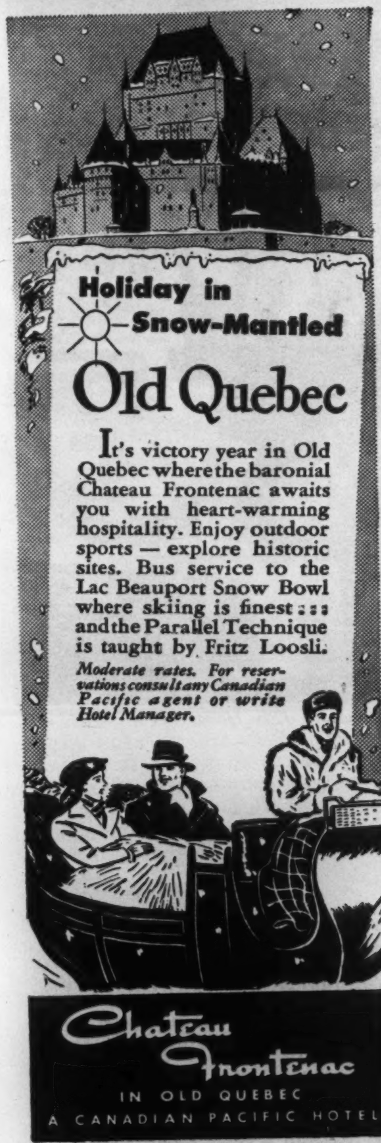
I'LL read no further book reviews
Or other literary news
Until "definitive" is sent
To where "provocative" has went.
—Herbert Warfel in *The Saturday Review of Literature.*

Every bit of extra food helps in → strictly-rationed Britain. Bananas and poultry were brought home from the Pacific by these cheerful sailors.

Guarded Quality

"EXPORT"

"Canada's Finest Cigarette"



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Old Quebec

It's victory year in Old Quebec where the baronial Chateau Frontenac awaits you with heart-warming hospitality. Enjoy outdoor sports — explore historic sites. Bus service to the Lac Beauport Snow Bowl where skiing is finest . . . and the Parallel Technique is taught by Fritz Loosli.

Moderate rates. For reservations consult any Canadian Pacific agent or write Hotel Manager.

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A well known colon and rectal institution has published an informative 122-page FREE BOOK on these ailments, illustrated with explanatory diagrams, charts and X-ray pictures. Write today. The McCleary Clinic, HC 1473 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

ENJOY More Leisure Hours IN YOUR HOME

TRADE the hours spent shovelling coal, juggling dampers and sifting ashes, for enjoyable ones among the family with Automatic Heating . . . regulated by Minneapolis-Honeywell temperature controls.

Besides ending furnace worries, Automatic Heating promotes health . . . for, with Honeywell Controls, temperatures always remain the same. Such even temperatures also mean lower fuel bills and solid comfort in every room. But that's not all. Today's Automatic Heating is so smartly designed and so clean that the "furnace room" becomes an extra room for sewing, games or hobbies.

Costly? Not in the least. Convenient payment plans may be arranged too. Ask your heating dealer about Automatic Heating (coal, oil or gas) with Honeywell Controls.

NO HOME CAN BE COMPLETELY MODERN WITHOUT
Automatic Heating
AND AIR CONDITIONING

ASK YOUR HEATING DEALER ABOUT AUTOMATIC HEATING WITH HONEYWELL CONTROLS

This is one in a series of advertisements published on behalf of the Automatic Heating Industry by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company Limited.

Danes' Food and Ideas Amaze This Soldier

By SERGEANT LESTER SUGARMAN

In four recent letters to his family in Toronto, Sgt. Lester Sugarman with the Canadian Army Overseas tells how he spent a week in paradoxical Copenhagen, probably the only city in war-torn Europe that still manages to flow with milk and honey, and of some interesting facts on Danish economy and culture, U.N.R.R.A. must be thankful that it does not have to feed the Danes.

When the Germans did decide to remove Denmark's foodstuffs and means of production, their railroads were being so heavily and regularly bombed that there was only enough transportation organization to move munitions and war essentials. The Danes were left with a bountiful horn of plenty whose only sour notes now are cigarettes, coffee, tea and silk stockings, as these excerpts from Sgt. Sugarman's letters show. Their resistance work in the war has not been greatly publicized but, nevertheless, was as thorough and effective as their progressive planning in peacetime.

THIS week's trip to Copenhagen has shown me a city in many respects different from probably every other one in Europe. But the main difference is that here one can find plenty of good food.

After a fantastic meal at Frascati's I had a desperate job to keep awake during a sightseeing tour of the city, with our hosts taking us through the well - appointed university, showing us the best restaurants and naming their specialties. Before a symphony concert in the evening we gorged again on another filet mignon dinner complete with Dutch schnapps, beer, onions and an "Allied Special," a mountain of ice cream, surrounded with wreaths of whipped cream.

Conducted by an immense blonde woman, a group of amateurs played national music and seemed to derive great fun out of the worst mistakes. There were two soloists, one a cellist and the other a baritone who is at present appearing in the Danish version of "Porgy and Bess"—I wonder how it translates. The Danes love it and go about gargling the tunes.

Intermission Promenade

During the intermission I decided to do a little *smoolikijking* (a Dutch slang expression for promenading and gaping at *ponims*). In the centre of the lobby a group began to gather, each face resembling the other more than somewhat. It was not long before my Canadian uniform attracted some attention and my *smool* was recognized for what it is. I could see that they wanted to speak to me until it got almost embarrassing. I made the break with an ear-to-ear grin. Would I come home with them to "coffee"? That I would.

They were the family of one of the chaps in the orchestra. Grandma and grandpa, two generations of females, my Canadian soldier friend and I went home to supper. For an impromptu do the food was grand. Grandpa is a bookbinder and gilder. Daughter is heavy, dark, pretty, voluble and a masseuse turned mother. The younger girls do secretarial work. They are typical middle class, escaped with just their hides to Sweden and were glad to be back, even though it meant no coffee, tea, cigarettes or silk stockings unrationed. They made us very welcome and told us all we wanted to know about themselves and a million other things. They were well looked after in Sweden, were quickly given work permits, and so forth. It was a very cosy evening in a strange land, and once again I discovered that it pays not to be shy or too dignified.

Tuesday morning I had another breakfast of eggs, ham and beer—I actually tried a bottle for breakfast, as is the custom, and found it not at all distasteful.

Now for something on education which we got from a very fine lecture. Denmark's very well coordinated cooperative society has been made possible through the Danish Folk High Schools. These have a very high cultural and idealistic outlook. In the early years children are taught life through practical methods, without too much emphasis on training to be adults or adolescents. The training suits the outlook of the child, and then later the adolescent period is given its way. Book-larnin' is kept to a minimum; the feeling that he can do something *now* is developed. The result is a happy childhood.

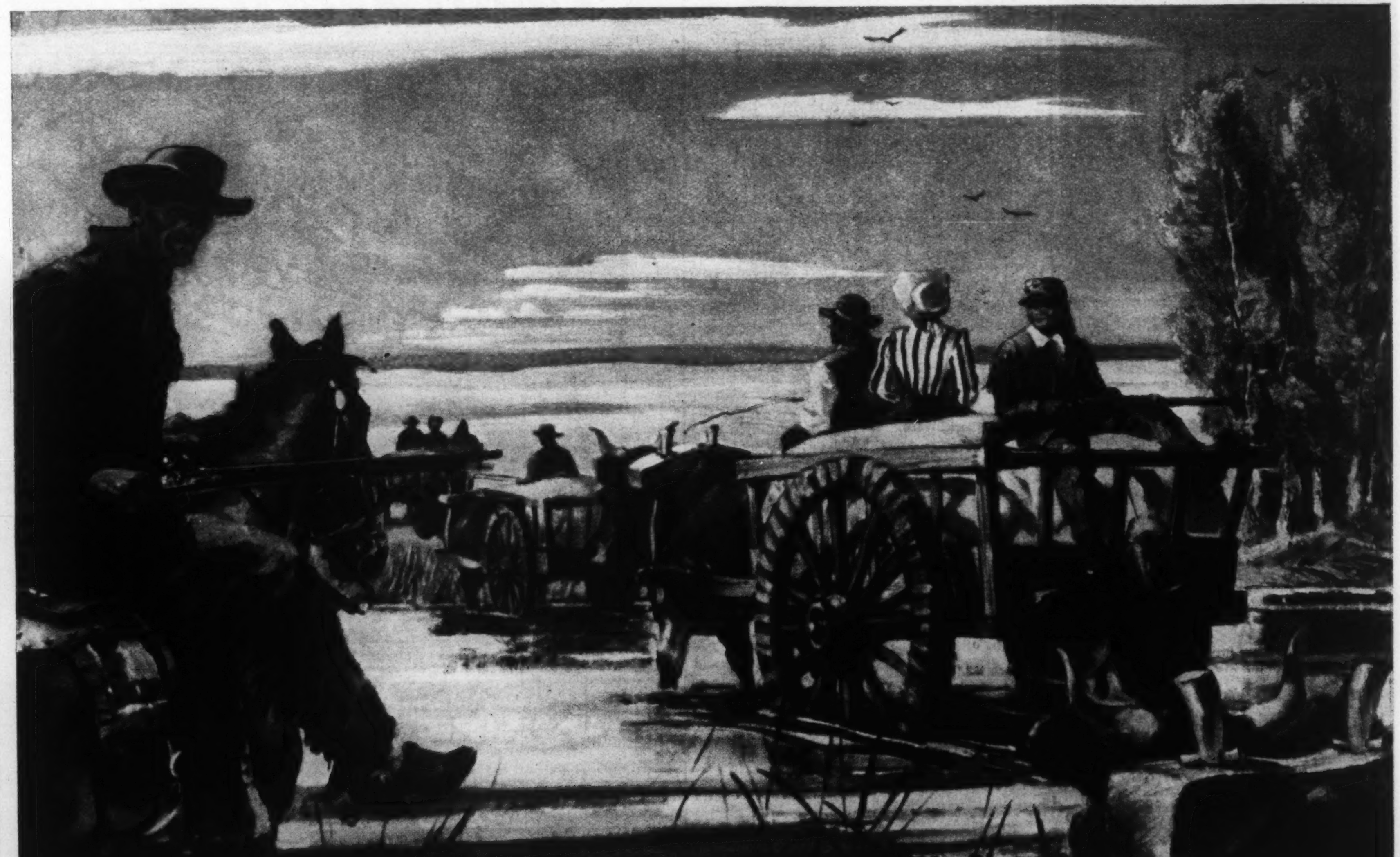
At the age of fourteen compulsory schooling is over. The child goes to work either on the farm or in industry as an apprentice. At eighteen he is eligible to attend the Folk High Schools from three to five months during the year.

Students in the secondary schools are given a dynamic teaching of history, a good economic background, an international outlook, and plenty of emphasis on the spoken word and social intercourse. A great deal of intensive work on languages and mathematics is required, but enough time is given for leisure and quiet. The philosophy that stands out is given in a quotation from one of the founders, who felt that "we are educated in the silence through experience." The curriculum is kept elastic and must adapt itself to the needs of the student. The training is individualistic and follows what they call the "terms of nature." To learn and grow is to become something that you were not before.

Even the Danish breweries feel a responsibility in promoting the nation's educational and cultural life. Carlsberg Brewery, where the best beer I have ever swizzled is produced at the rate of two million bottles a day, gives its entire profits to art, science, research and public projects of a cultural nature. Fredriksborg Castle, a national museum, has been rebuilt and maintained by the brewery as one of its works for humanity.

Oysters on the half-shell and a steak the size of the Empire State Building formed a very comfortable background for a lecture on the history of Denmark. The history is quite glamorous—it begins with the Vikings and pirates. At one time the Danes owned a great deal of what is now Sweden, Schleswig-Holstein, and lots more. In 1848 they had their first constitutional government under their beloved Frederick VII. The King of Denmark—the most democratic of monarchs, it is said—has no

CANADA UNLIMITED – The Formative Years



The Red River Carts—by J. S. Hallam, A.R.C.A., O.S.A.

The West Begins

LAND FOR THE HUNGRY, the oppressed, the adventurous. Rich brown earth with never a stump to pull and never a rock to break off a plow point . . . Land, free for the taking . . . Millions of acres open to the people of the newly confederated Dominion of Canada.

This was the call of the West in the 1870's. A call that sent thousands of Red River carts plodding westward from Winnipeg, each with its pair of grunting, patient oxen, its rattling pots and pans and the small store of seed grain that was to be the beginning of an empire of wheat.

Yet not easily did the hardy men and women of the 70's wrest security out of the land. They fought drought, hail, frost, and marauding Indians. They lived through the blizzards and hunger of the first winters, buoyed only by their sublime faith in the future of their land.

1846
One of a series depicting the growth of Canada as a nation, produced by O'Keefe's on the occasion of their 100th anniversary.
1946

And in the few short decades that have passed since then, the land their plodding oxen plowed has become a food bin for the entire world. The Canada they fought and worked for has become a nation, standing proudly amongst the foremost in the world. By our continuing faith and effort, we can build a Canada Unlimited able and ready to go to ever greater heights in the years to come.

And part of this faith—part of this effort is our continued purchase and holding of Victory Bonds.

~ Canada Unlimited ~
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Published by
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bodyguard. He just rides down town on his horse, and takes his hat off to the citizens who wave back as they go about their business.

The Danes have a history of being friendly to Germany. What else could they do? The land that they occupy is traditionally theirs. They do not wish to move, yet they must suffer the consequences of their geographical fate.

The parliament is called the Rigsdag and consists of two houses, the Landsting and the Folketing. There are five parties and usually there is a very stable government. However, at present the political situation is upset, since the heavy Communist vote took power away from the Social Democrat party.

Fish and T-Bones

The oysters having whetted my appetite for fish, four others and I made our way to the fish dock. The famous place called the Krog was booked solid, so we fell in next door, where things were almost as exclusive. I ordered lobster. The waiter brought it over on a tray and showed me very discreetly the paw of the thing, on which was written in pencil thirty-eight kroner or approximately $10. I decided that I didn't want lobster that badly in any man's country and settled for their specialty, sole. The size of a large T-bone steak, it came with a sort of rolled shirt-front filled full of pickles and things. The schnapps (a sort of vodka) gives one an appetite of such proportions and is so powerful that you have to eat like mad to keep from getting giddy. If your capacity for food wanes, you just have another slug and you are all set for the next course.

On Wednesday morning we had a lecture on Danish geography and agriculture. Seventy-five per cent of the area of the country is ploughed land. Forty-three thousand square kilometres support a population of four million. The area of the towns is relatively large and is rapidly increasing as the industrialization becomes more intensive. The land surface resembles Southern Ontario, and was formed in much the same way by the glaciers. There is a heavy loam soil and a very sandy soil giving good variety to the type of crops that may be grown. The climate is, of course, ideal for the raising of livestock. Everything nature has been able to do to make farming profitable seems to have been nicely arranged. More rain falls on the sandy soil than on the loam. Farm work can be carried out most of the winter, but when there is less to do, the younger members of the family attend the Folk Schools. There are some forest areas but they are gradually disappearing to make way for cultivation.

Every farm has its electric power, a great deal of which comes from Sweden on a give-and-take basis. When the natural supply from Sweden is not available during the winter, the Danish side provides steam-run power.

Cooperative Farms

The small intensive Danish farm has made close cooperation necessary so that a standardized product can be put on the foreign market. In this way the smallest farmer has had access to capital, improved breeding stock, and, best of all, marketing advantages.

The system of farming is very uniform because of education and cooperatives, and because the family farm has been protected and encouraged. Eighty per cent of farms are twenty-one acres, and the farm owners form 60 per cent of the farm population. The remaining 40 per cent are laborers. The intensity in farming is strictly record; the milk yield per cow is twice that of the Canadian animal. The soil is very heavily manured. At one time the Danes used to export grain, but now with better livestock prices they import grain for feed. However, the immediate tendency is to grow more grain, now that the livestock population is fairly well saturated.

The breeds are being constantly improved by the cooperatives making artificial insemination available on a large scale. One quarter of the four million Danish cows are fertilized in this way. There are 1,000 government agricultural advisers. The first cooperative creamery began in 1882, and now 80 per cent of all milk is marketed by the cooperative method. Seventy per cent of the hogs go cooperative.

The Danes feel that they have come very close to achieving an economic way of life that embodies "practical idealism arranged among equals for equals". The following factors are considered essential: (1) good faith in one's neighbor; (2) small scale farms must get the advantages of a large-scale enterprise; (3) education is presupposed; (4) there must be an equality of culture, education and wealth.

So there it is, Canada. What are we waiting for? Let's start with education and a little of that good faith stuff.

After the lecture we made a tour of the small but well equipped agricultural college.

Next followed a short lecture on the Danish resistance movement, given by the chap who edited the foremost underground paper. The situation in Denmark was unique. It was impossible to resist and, as you know, the Germans just walked in. The government, with only a few minor changes, was left intact. Order was maintained, and at first there seemed to be no major differences. A great many political personalities and all but two hundred of the country's 7,000 Jews fled to Sweden before the enemy could manage much trouble. Eventually it was seen that the Danish government was powerless to act on its own.

As the war grew apace, it became more evident that it would be necessary for the Allies to bomb factories making war equipment for the Germans. Then the underground press made the people realize the necessity for sabotage, slowdowns, and resistance of all types. The job was so successfully done that it was never necessary for the Allies to bomb. Danes who had managed to get to England were dropped by parachute, and the whole thing was organized centrally from London. The B.B.C. did a great job too. Many of the best minds and patriots were shot; the university suffered. Really a tremendous amount was accomplished by the underground press once they got the public with them. The last six months in Denmark were almost lawless, with riots, no police force and plenty of shooting. Before they left, the Huns in spite blew up a number of famous buildings.

Their social maturity notwithstanding, the Danes as a group have an inferiority complex because of their small population and lack of influence politically and economically in the rest of the world with its money and power standards. They have a good sense of humor, and any suggestions that they put forward they look upon objectively with a smile, for these they must qualify with "but we are four million humans on only 43,000 square kilometres!"

Long may they prosper, say I.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

College Course for Radio Folk; Popularity of "Workshops"

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

CANADIANS who already possess some radio experience and are anxious to make broadcasting their life work will be interested in the announcement that came this week from the N. B. C. of Northwestern University Summer Radio Institute, Evanston, Illinois.

The Institute opens on June 24. Eleven courses in advanced radio instruction will be given, all carrying full university credit. The fee is $100. Subjects include: announcing, commercial continuity writing, dramatic script writing, music for radio, news broadcasting, programming, public service, radio sales, sales promotion, radio press and publicity and radio production. There are to be six evening lectures on: "Radio around the World", "News Coverage", "The Daytime Serial", "Television", "Frequency Modulation" and "The Variety Program".

Now before I go any further with the Northwestern Summer Radio Institute, I ought to say that the Academy of Radio Arts, in Toronto, is the Canadian counterpart of the Evanston school. The Summer Radio Institute at Queen's University last year tried to do, in a short course, what Northwestern University is doing. So far as I know Queen's will be repeating their successful venture. Other Institutes will be held this summer at the University of California at Los Angeles, and at Stanford University.

Directors of the Northwestern School are Judith Waller, public service director of the N. B. C. Central Division, and Armand Hunter. Purpose of the Institute is "to provide advanced training to persons who have had previous radio experience or who are now employed in the radio industry, and to those persons serving as directors of school or educational stations or supervising such broadcasting activities."

People who want to make radio their career should attend one or more of these Institutes. If you want to be a doctor you go to medical school. Preachers get their training at theological colleges. Scientists go to schools of science. But radio! Up to now the people in radio have just "happened" into their career. The time will come when the doors of broadcasting stations will be closed to those who have not had training.

A Toronto Script

Discerning radio listeners turn to Columbia's "Workshop" on Saturday afternoons, because here they find new writers, new producers and new techniques in radio. Here there is no pattern. Producers seem willing to try anything once. The script called "Homecoming", written by a 23-year-old Toronto lad, Norman Williams, wasn't a script that would be easy to sell. But Norman Corwin saw possibilities in it, and was prepared to use it. *Variety* said of the play: "It had moments of high emotion and rang true and warm. It was a live dramatization. Taken on the whole, "Homecoming" as a piece of work done for radio succeeded in hurdling the handicap of writing for only one of the senses. It conveyed an almost three-dimensional quality."

Jack Gould, the radio editor of the New York *Times*, was not so kind. He wrote: "Mr. Williams seemed to become excessively occupied by a mood and a setting, forgetting that they are but complementary to the drama. What might have been construed as a basis for a drama of poetic overtones turned out to be only corny prose, with matters not being relieved by eventual confusion in motivation."

Not having heard the program, I am not making comment. Three people told me they liiked it.

Of Stars To Be

While on the subject of "Workshops" it should be reported here that Lorne Greene's Academy of Radio Arts is making fine headway. With 70 students enrolled for the first term, some of them from distant parts of Canada, the need for such a school appears to have been proven. Forty of the students are studying dramatics.

A few weeks after the school opened, its Dean had sold to a sponsor the idea of broadcasting a twice-weekly program called "Stars To Be", using students of the Academy. The program is heard on the Trans-Canada network, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 1.45 p.m. E. S. T. Each program presents one aspirant to radio fame in a lead part. There is a scholarship for the one who leads all the others. Girls and men alternate in the starring roles. The scripts are written by students of the Academy.

It's interesting to note that Mutual Broadcasting System has followed the example of C. B. S. and inaugurated a "Workshop". Many people concerned with the progress of broadcasting hold the belief that every network and every radio station should have a "Workshop". Artists, too, have the right to become familiar with the new medium. Through experience in a "Workshop" the artist soon learns the technique of broadcasting. There isn't anything mysterious about it. There are certain rules. If you don't know them, your performance will suffer.

Mutual is offering $200. for scripts used on its "Workshop". I read somewhere that C. B. S. was paying $100. for the scripts used in its "Workshop". Mutual's series, by the way, opened last Thursday at 8 p.m. E.S.T.

Invisible Claque

One of these days we are going to launch a one-man campaign against studio audiences. The loud applause, the whistling, the shrieking, the cracking of off-stage jokes and the pantomime now being inflicted upon a long-suffering public sitting in the quiet of their own homes is wearing some of us down.

From an artist's point of view there is much to be said for a studio audience. Singing or talking into a cold microphone isn't an inspiring thing. Presence of an audience in the studio gives to an artist the warmth he needs to bring out his best. Comedians need audiences who will laugh back at their jokes.

But what about the poor listener? He can't see what is going on in the studio. Sometimes the Bob Hope program is held up for as long as a minute while the audience roars at some antic of Hope that is completely missed by the air audience.

Talking to Bert Pearl, of the "Happy Gang", about this the other day he said how strange it has been for him to work on the making of transcriptions, without an audience. He discovered that he had to develop a new timing. The audience wasn't there to give its reaction to his songs and comments.

It's too early to say whether or not the "Happy Gang's" venture into transcriptions is successful. The first batch of 26 transcriptions has been made and is being shipped to New York where an agent has arranged for the best production people in radio to hear them. If they like the program, and can sell it to sponsors, Bert Pearl and his happy group are certain of making a lot of money. I mean a lot more than they are making now with their five-a-week program coast-to-coast.

For it is in the making of transcriptions the artist makes big money today.

When – NOT IF –
another day dawns

FORWARD THINKING Forward thinking is essential to success. Yet much of our life's planning must be founded on patterns from the past. We say "When (not if) another day dawns."

POST-WAR PLANNING It follows that our post-war planning must not only be founded upon but must be improved by our experience of war and pre-war years.

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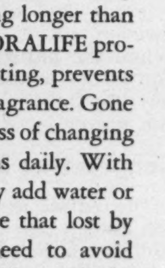

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THE LONDON LETTER

Trade Disputes Act Repeal Will Be a Very Boisterous Affair

By P. O'D.

IT is just 20 years since the forces of organized Labor in this country rose up in a combined and mighty effort to establish a sort of economic strangle-hold on the nation. But the rest of the country rose up too, with a unanimity and enthusiasm that made up for lack of organization. As a result the General Strike of 1926 was a catastrophic failure. Labor learned once and for all the salutary lesson that, when it comes to a set conflict between Labor and the nation, the nation always wins.

One of the political results of that brief and decisive struggle was the prompt passing by the Conservative Government of the Trades Disputes Act. This measure made illegal anything in the nature of a general strike and, among a number of other provisions, directed that henceforward no trade-unionist would have to pay the usual political levy unless he expressly agreed to do so.

It became a case of "contracting in", instead of "contracting out". Not all trade-unionists are Socialists, and many a man, who disliked paying the levy, now had a chance of avoiding it without openly stigmatizing himself as a sort of black-leg. Naturally the political fund suffered —which was perhaps what the Government intended.

This particular Act has always rankled in the Socialist mind. Trade-unionists have regarded it simply as a humiliating retaliation for the General Strike. It is therefore not surprising that among the early bills of the present Government there should be one to repeal it.

It is not that they wish to smooth the way for another general strike. It is not that they want Civil Servants to be called out with the members of industrial unions, which they will now be permitted to join. It is not even the matter of the political levy. It is chiefly the feeling that they have been slapped, and the very natural desire to slap back.

The Conservatives will, of course, fight the repeal with every weapon they can muster. Already the preliminary shots are being fired, and there is every promise of a lively time to be had. A lot of bitter and eloquent and witty things will be said—also a lot of fatuous and pompous and boring things. And then —well, then the juggernaut of the Government majority will roll ponderously forward with that horrid scrunching noise, and there will be nothing left to do but drag the bodies away.

Farmers Will Miss P.O.W.'s

As you go about the countryside almost anywhere in England, you still see Italian prisoners-of-war in their brown uniforms at work in the fields, but not so many as there were —and not very much at work. They are much better at making love than making hay, if half the stories farmers tell about them are to be believed. But I don't know that you can blame them very much for doing as little work as possible. Camp rations and a penny an hour are not much of an inducement.

Now the Italians are going home. They will all be gone, it is said, by the end of February. Farmers will miss them. They may not have been good, but they were better than nothing.

For the present their places are being taken by Germans, but they too, will be going soon. In fact, the trained agricultural workers among them have already gone, being much more badly needed at home than here. They will all have departed by next autumn, and a good many farmers are seriously worried.

Considering that P.O.W.'s have constituted about half the labor force on the land in many parts of the country, the prospect is rather grim. And the men being "demobbed" from the Services are not showing much eagerness to step into the breach—not at £3-10 a week as the standard wage. But no doubt this problem, like most others, will be solved somehow as we go along. It must be.

Radio Licences Cost More

Canadians, whose broadcasting is based on a similar system to the British, will perhaps be interested in the fact that it has been found necessary to double the cost of a radio licence in this country. The increase from ten shillings to a pound is shortly to go into effect.

There are in force in Great Britain and Northern Ireland close on 10,000,000 licences, which means a revenue of £5,000,000. That might seem enough—judging by the quality of some of the programs we have to listen to (or don't)—but apparently it isn't.

The increase is a very unpopular decision—so unpopular, in fact, that one can hardly imagine a Socialist government doing it unless they had to. When the announcement was made in Parliament there were a good many protests, even from Labor Members. But Mr. Herbert Morrison was very curt and decided about it. He said that the B.B.C. could not be properly developed, and pay its way, on a fee of ten shillings.

After all, it is, I suppose, worth something extra to be able to listen to a radio program without being informed every now and then that one does so "by the courtesy of Tootsie Toffee", or somebody's soap or cigarettes. It will be worth even more if the merits of the program are also doubled. Unfortunately, doubling the revenue does not always produce that desirable affect. We can only pay and wait and listen and hope.

Increasing Export of Books

Before the war Britain used to get about £3,000,000 a year for the books it exported. Now it gets £5,000,000. That is a quite astonishing achievement, considering all the difficulties under which English publishers have been working—shortage of paper, shortage of printers, and, especially, shortage of bookbinders.

The Government, by way of encouraging publishers to still further efforts—it is hoped to raise the figure of book exports to £8,000,000—is going to increase the allowance of paper by another 10 per cent or so. But none of this is likely to benefit the English reader very much. It is still a matter of heroic persistence, coupled with a good share of luck, to get a book you want; and there is no prospect of this position being very much improved.

With a view to increasing supplies in the home market, it has been suggested that books should be printed in Finland. This may sound a little odd, but paper and skilled labor are apparently plentiful there. But the Board of Trade has refused to grant import licenses. Oh, well, most of us have got a book.

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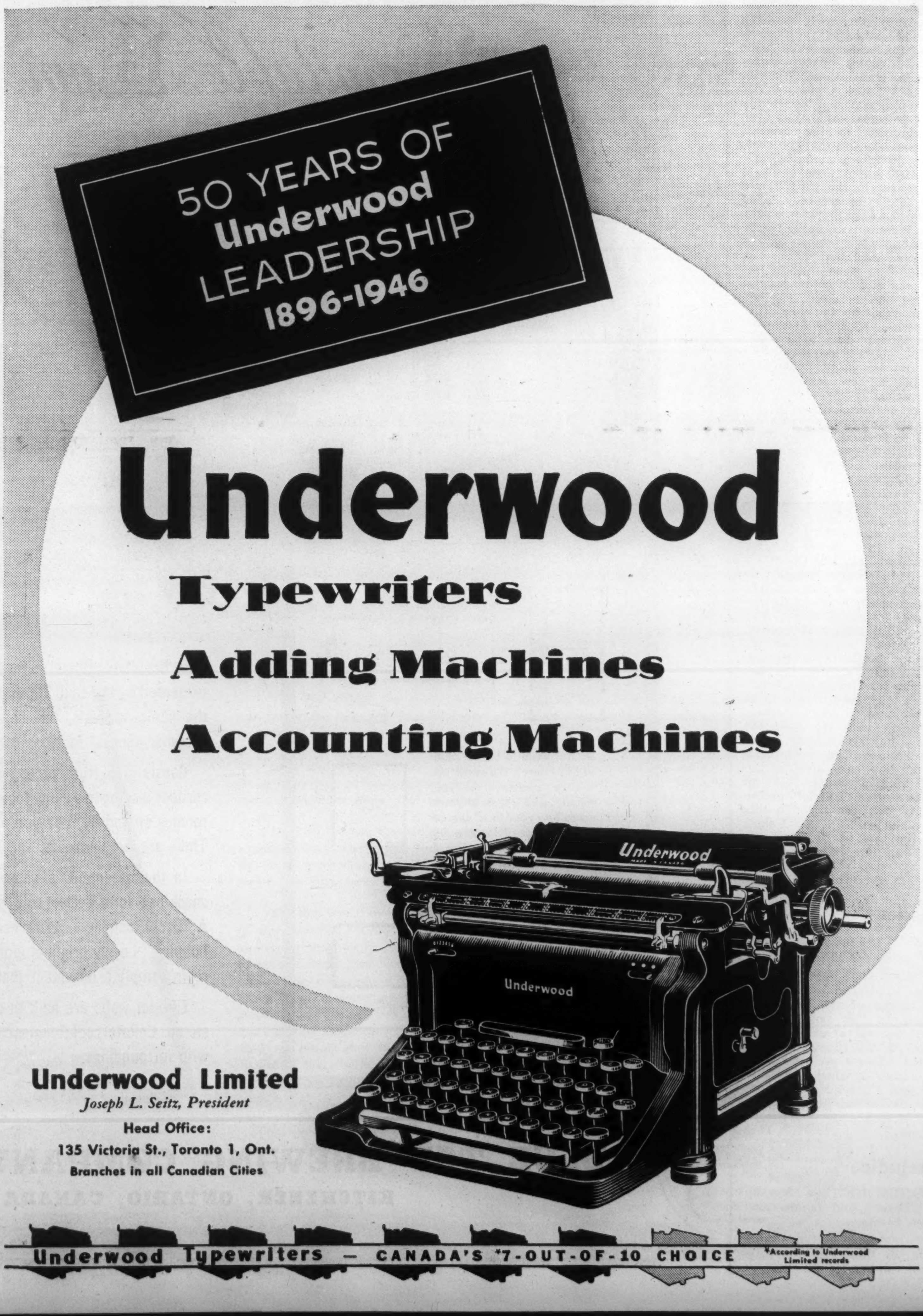

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Revision of The New Testament by North American Scholars

THE REVISED STANDARD VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. (Nelsons, $2.50.)

SCHOLARS agree that the Gospel of St. Mark was the first of the immortal Four and that it condensed the teachings of St. Peter and some earlier document. It was written in Rome, but instead of it being in Latin, as one would expect, was in Greek, not in the classical tradition, lofty and sonorous, but in the easy colloquial manner. Other Gospels and Epistles followed the same pattern. There is an analogy in the work of Chaucer. When government and court spoke and wrote Norman-French, the superior tongue, the honest Geoffrey turned common speech into literature.

Copies of the originals were made by hundreds, copies of the copies by thousands, translations of copies of copies into Latin, Coptic, Syriac and other tongues as Christianity spread. It is remarkable that even an approximation to the original texts was possible and that the roots of Christian doctrine remained firm.

The English translations came to their full flower in the King James version of 1611. Its accuracy failed occasionally, but only in minor points. As a whole it conformed to the meaning of the accepted originals and was a reliable doctrinal guide. As English literature it is superb; one of the bastions of our mother-tongue. It is stately and noble in rhythm, "falling like music on the ear." But it is Elizabethan (despite its Jamesness) uses "saith" for "says", and "thine" for "yours" and "let" for "hinder," and the dative "me"—to mention only a few instances of antique verbiage.

Whereupon certain scholars of the Nineteenth Century insisted that the text should be revised to bring it to colloquial English—even as, originally, it was written in colloquial Greek. In 1881 an English Committee published a revised version of the New Testament. An American Committee could not agree fully with what had been done, and in 1901 issued a new Revision. In 1928 the International Council of Religious Education (American and Canadian) undertook still another revision. It now appears, beautifully printed, the Committee being a concentration of New Testament scholarship almost staggering in its eminence. Among the big names are Moffatt, Goodspeed, Weigle and Sledd. If the revision was necessary for clarifying Christianity—which may be doubted—these men were the ones to do it.

A good many years ago when the writer was a boy he received a Revised New Testament as a birthday present—and kept on reading the authorized version which had as many thrills in it as "Hamlet" or the songs in "As you like it." To this day, when a clergyman says, "I shall now read the text in Dr. Moffatt's translation" our temperament develops an itchy spot. Maybe we are conservative in some things.

•

The Classics

FAIRY TALES From Hans Christian Andersen. (Oxford, $4.00.)

THIRTY of the fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen — and perhaps that means of the best fairy tales—appear in this book of 275 pages. But the extra special point about it lies in the illustrations by Tasha Tudor. There are ten colorplates and numerous black-and-white wash drawings, all rich in the whimsical grace for which this artist is notable. A treasure for boys'-and-girls' libraries.

•

Color-Prejudice

DEEP ARE THE ROOTS, a Play, by Arnaud d'Usseau and James Gow. (Saunders, $3.00.)

THE race question in the United States is the theme of this play, produced on September 26, 1945 at the Fulton Theatre, New York, and warmly praised by the leading critics; as it deserved. A negro officer decorated for gallantry in combat, comes back to his Southern home, unwilling to be patronized any longer. His courteous independence infuriates the white patrons, chief among them, a Senator, who "frames" the young man by a false charge of stealing and sends him to jail. There is a love-interest which, of course, cannot have "a happy ending."

The play is well built, the characters perfectly defined and the writing is in the spirit of pity rather than of denunciation; which gives it added force.

•

An Ottawa Competition

POEMS, not exceeding 48 lines, and preferably dealing with present-day Canada, are invited by the Poetry Craft Group of the Ottawa Branch, Canadian Authors' Association, in competition for prizes ranging from $10 to $25. Contestants may secure copies of the rules from Mrs. Lillian I. Found, 270 Harmer Avenue, Ottawa.

•

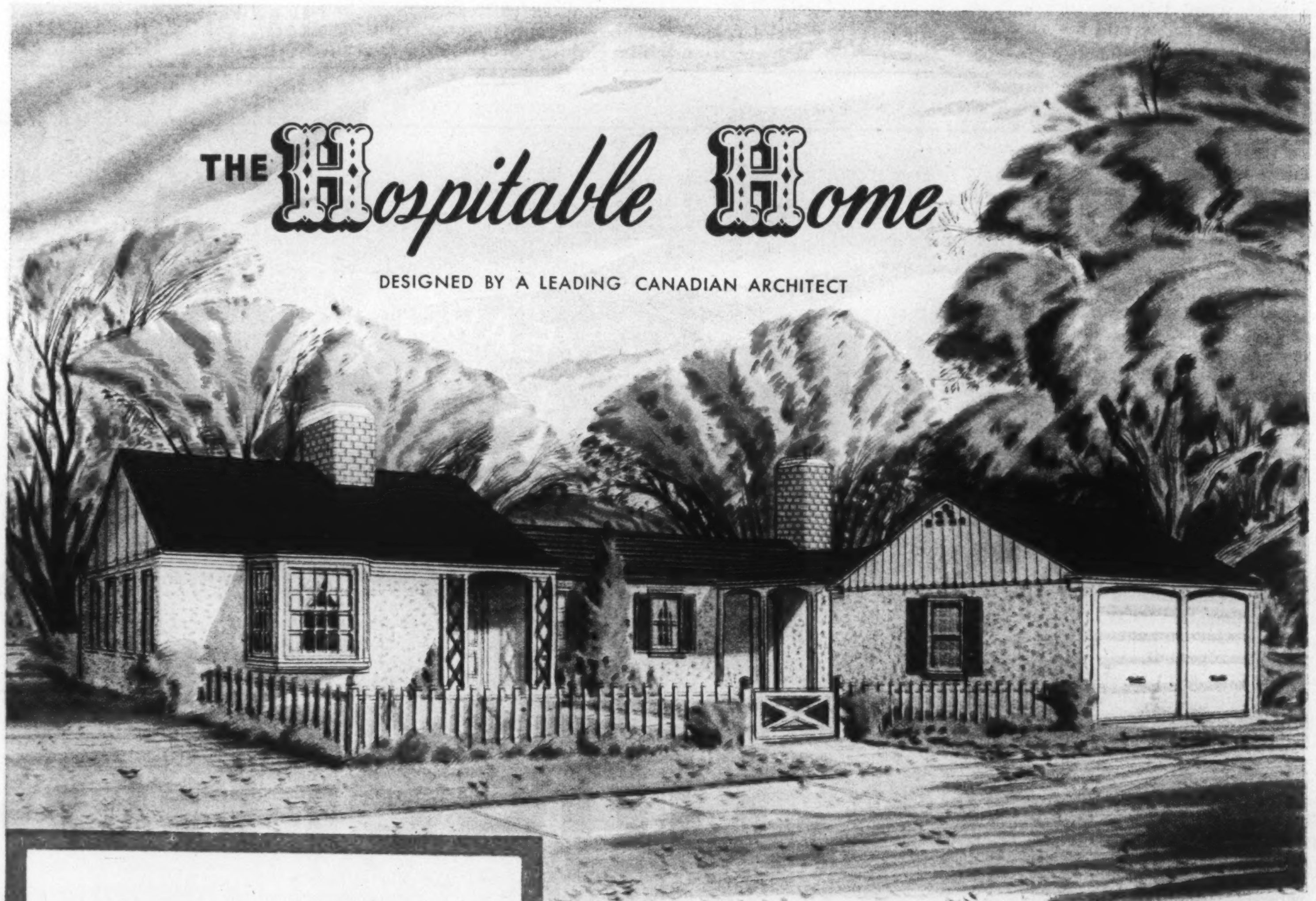
Dead Poet

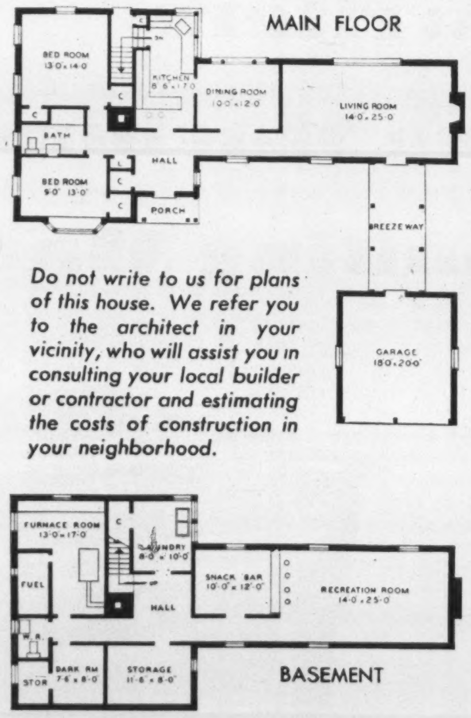
THE TASK, Poems, by Robert Bhain Campbell, with a foreword by Norman Rosten (Oxford $2.50.)

A MAN of vision and talent sharing his time between college and a Ford assembly line wrote poetry to charm his infrequent leisure and died at 29. This is a collection of his work, edited and evaluated by a comrade. The music of rhythm and vocable is continuous, the feeling is variable, from black rage at things-as-they-are to hope. While most of the poems flow sweetly not many are memorable. Here is a sample of his satire:

> "Now my friend Matthews and his brandy bowls
> Is married to a suburb and a house;
> Let the past pass and cry like country spring
> For curly Matthews and his brandy bowls."

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.





THE Hospitable Home

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Do not write to us for plans of this house. We refer you to the architect in your vicinity, who will assist you in consulting your local builder or contractor and estimating the costs of construction in your neighborhood.

The "Hospitable Home" is the fourth of a series of designs presented by the Blue Top Brewing Company Ltd. . . . as the name suggests, this charming single-storey home presents unusual facilities for entertaining.

Guests step from protected porch into a hall, with corridor leading to a living room of impressive size. Dining room is spared by provision of breakfast bar in kitchen. There are two bedrooms and bath. Closets are ample.

In the basement, a generous recreation room, and snack bar, form perfect setting for gay, informal parties. A "Dark Room" . . . work bench . . . provide scope for hobbies. Lovely bright laundry, storage space and wash room complete basement features.

Exterior walls are built of concrete block, faced with stucco. Colorful roof shingles can be selected to harmonize with surroundings.

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THE BOOKSHELF

The Odyssey of a Troop Ship is Sung Here by a Canadian Poet

GREY SHIP MOVING, by Charles Bruce. (Ryerson, $1.50.)

THE sleek lady-liner built for the South American tourist-trade is changed to a grim war-transport with six thousand soldiers aboard. One of the six thousand is a talking-and-writing officer, an ex-advertising man, booked for something short of combat, such as a lecturer at battalion headquarters, or a general morale-builder. Envious of his fighting comrades and a little contemptuous of his own comparative inefficiency, he reviews his uninspiring past, and then gets a glimpse of the drama all about him and of the romance of seafaring.

So he writes a poem of the crossing, in lean, man-talk, such as this:

"You can't stay out of the show.
No choice in the matter.
You can't stay out of the show.
And that way to answer
Whatever the simple or intricate threads of impulse
Close-woven in secret life; whatever the task;
That was the answer, in verdict simple and final,
For all who crossed the impersonal sea with *Sappho*."

From time to time interludes of ordered verse appear, such as the sonnet on the string quartet and the wingers at the concert—the Wren's voice

"Clear as December stars and gently strong
As amber light on fields of August grain."

This is perhaps the best vision of a troopship that has appeared in recent literature. The other verses in the book, particularly those dealing with the sea and coastwise folk have a high quality, and the longish poem "Personal Note" which spells out the faith of a British subject is thrilling.

•

David and Goliath

GIVE BACK MY RIVERS AND HILLS, by I. Feng, translated by Innes Jackson. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

A SERIES of articles in a Chinese magazine by a young Chinese student who joined the army in 1937 is here assembled, with an explanatory introduction. The nature of the Chinese defence against the well-equipped Japanese army is explained and something of the unifying hatred for the invaders appears. The writing, while flowery and artificial, still has an air of sincerity.

•

Attention, Gardeners!

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES by George Graves. (Oxford, $3.75.)

SOME hundreds of the eight thousand plants that do well in the climate of the Northeastern United States are described by text and illustration in this handy manual, issued under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Most of them are equally at home in Eastern Canada.

THE WAR'S OVER MR. ILSLEY ... how about removing that extra 3¢ gas tax ?
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Yes, Mr. Ilsley, the motor transport industry has done an A-1 war job, under the most formidable obstacles. We carried on without adequate manpower . . . with equipment wearing out fast and few, if any, replacements . . . with most operators losing money because of skyrocketing operating costs and frozen rates . . . and *on top of this we paid you an extra three cents per gallon gas tax to boost your war-time revenue. No other form of transportation was assessed a special tax for this purpose!*

Next to labour, the second largest item in a motor carrier's operating expense is gasoline. Due to price increases and added taxes, we're paying 37% more than pre-war for every gallon of gasoline . . . and as you know, our rates are frozen under price ceilings.

But the war's over, Mr. Ilsley. Operators cannot for long continue to surmount the formidable handicaps of the critical war years. Canada needs our industry to speed reconversion . . . to open new territories . . . to spread more jobs across Canada by helping decentralize industry . . . and to give employment to tens of thousands of returning men whose natural place is with motor transport, because of their experience in fighting a mechanized war. If we're to carry on, Mr. Ilsley, our difficulties will require careful attention from both the federal and provincial governments . . . and we submit that *the first consideration should be the removal of the discriminating three-cent Federal gas tax.*

Published in the interest of motor transport operators by the Fruehauf Trailer Company of Canada, Limited.
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A TRUCK IS LIKE A HORSE
IT CAN *PULL* MORE THAN IT CAN CARRY

THE BOOKSHELF

Chill of Selfishness Described By Edith Sitwell's Poems

THE SONG OF THE COLD, Poems, by Edith Sitwell. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

SHOULD the sun fail, peoples and clans, brothers and enemies, Judas-men and saints, would be one; united in icy death. But love, that sun which nourishes the soul of man until it may see and touch eternal beauty, has been failing of late, and the soul is dying or dead. And where is the hope of brotherhood and peace with the soul-sun eclipsed and failing?

Roughly stated, here is the message of Edith Sitwell from cold and hungry London, as she watches the red rain of hate tearing the quick and the dead, and blowing beauty to ashes. Her poetry is always a rich fabric; mandarin-silk and cloth-of-gold; the rhythms perfectly wrought, the contrasting vowels making music, the figures original, even fantastic, the thought often partly obscured by ornament but always high and noble.

Her verse may lack the reticence which spells power; it may be overburdened with embroidery, but its sensuous quality has a core of passion and original thought

"Pity these hopeless acolytes . . . the vain
Prudence that emulates the wisdom of the Spider
Who spins but for herself—a world of Hunger
Constructed for the needs of Hunger . . . Soon
Their blankets will be thinner than her thread
When comes the night when they have only gold
For flesh, for warmth, for sheet."

Toward The Road's End

THE OXFORD PERIODICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, by Edgar McInnis. (Oxford, 25c each issue.)

THE climax of the war is covered in two quarterly numbers, 22 and 23, from October 1944 to April, 1945, the story being told in the same studious and careful manner which has marked all Professor McInnis's work for years past. No more complicated task, outside the military profession, has been laid on any man's shoulders. His success in carrying it has been notable.

THE BOND

FINE as cobweb the thread that binds my spirit to England.

Here I was born and bred, 'neath a spacious sky,
In a wintry-tropical clime (as the months go by),
Having no feudal rank, no hedges of caste
Dividing me from you, no gyves from the past;
Here where a song in the heart no tyrant can spoil,
Here, where the field is free for all who would toil.

Fine as cobweb the thread that binds my spirit to England.

Father had left that land in his life's bright morn,
Mother, of Irish strain, was Canada-born.
We had no English friends to keep us in touch,
And some of the English here didn't please us too much,
Idle and shiftless neighbors who lived in a muss,
Still, as lofty as poplars when talking to us.

Fine as cobweb the thread that binds my spirit to England.

But when I learned to read our English tongue,
What an array of men had ventured and sung!
Brave men, dying afar for a decent cause,
Wise men, seeking inventions or making the laws,
Good men, Newman and Wesley, haters of sham,
Gay men, Gilbert and Sullivan, Dickens and Lamb.
Poets, Shakespeare and Shelley—the list never ends.
Oh, what a lustrous rank of continual friends!

Fine as cobweb the thread that binds my spirit to England;
But strong as a silken hawser braided with nickel-steel.

J. E. MIDDLETON

An Old Story

SOCIALISM LOOKS FORWARD, by John Strachey. (Philosophical Library, N. Y. $2.00 U.S.)

THE case for Socialism in Great Britain is here presented as usual; namely, by attributing all misery to the capitalistic system and carefully excluding from it (as a system) any merits whatever. If living-standards have been improved among workers and middle-class people the credit is attributed to the Trades Union movement or the Cooperative movement. And in this plea, as in many others, the author slurs over the necessary limitation of personal freedom.

"You Don't Say So!"

WHISPER FLIGHT, by Lt. Col. John B. Shanley, (McClelland & Stewart, $2.35.)

A TALE for teen-age boys built on the calm assumption that the Burma campaign was mainly a U.S.A. "show" and having as its theme the superiority of American ways of dealing with the natives. Thrilling and amusing.

Board of Judges

OXFORD University Press, Canadian Branch, and Thomas Y. Crowell Company of New York are pleased to announce that three distinguished Canadian men of letters, Dr. B. K. Sandwell, Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT; A. W. Trueman, President of the University of Manitoba; Professor Guy Frégault, Faculty of Letters, Université de Montréal; have consented to act as judges in the $1000.00 Oxford-Crowell Competition for Canadian authors, English and French.

The contest closes on July 1, 1946.

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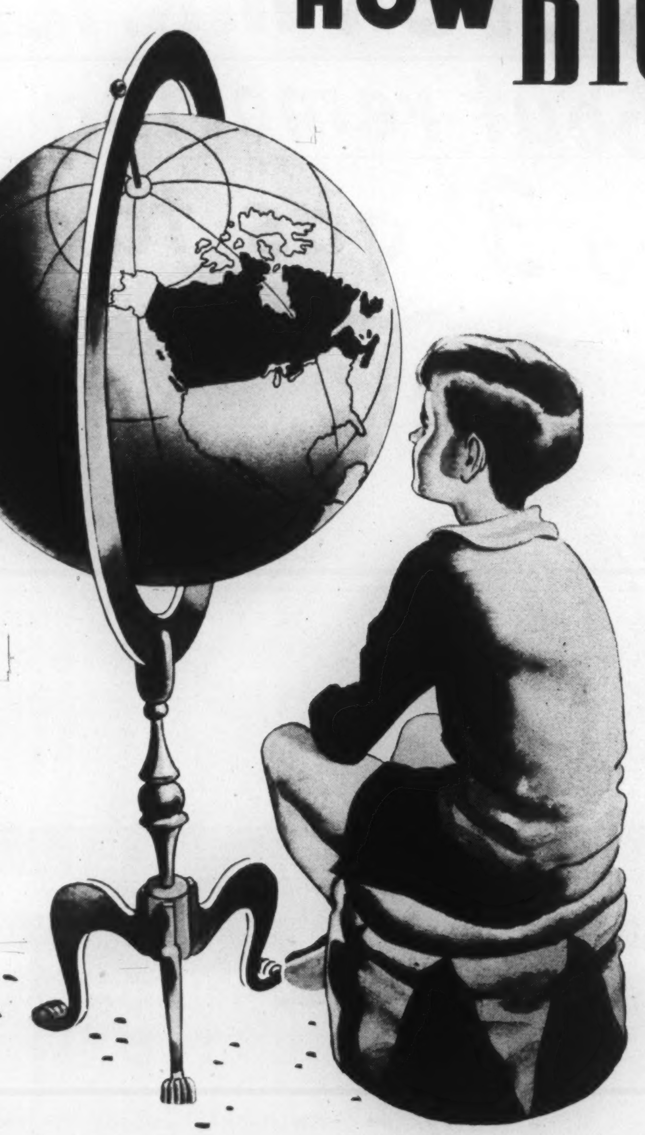

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THE BOOKSHELF

A Norwegian Adventurer in The International Business Field

PROSPECTOR IN SIBERIA, by Jonas Lied. (Oxford, $4.50.)

A NORWEGIAN farm boy got restless, thinking that he might do better out in the world. He went to England to visit an uncle and got a job in a Cardiff manufacturing plant. Diligence paid off and before long he was the manufacturer's agent in Germany. A German manufacturer of heavy machinery offered him a post as travelling salesman in Norway and in England. Success only inflamed his ambition. He resigned and went to Paris to become the agent of the American Burroughs Adding Machine Company, and again prospered, as an alert salesman, competent in three languages and not hampered by modesty, was bound to do.

By chance he met an English merchant who gave him an antique book by a sea-captain on the possibilities of a trade-route by the Polar seas to Siberia. He stopped selling adding machines to promote such a trade-route and for years was hopping from capital to capital with flea-like constancy. The Yenisei River was his Mecca, and he had visions of a great commercial empire to be built along the sixteen hundred miles of its course.

Under the Czarist government he had made some progress. Then the Revolution intervened. He had hopes of being tolerated, if not encouraged, by the Soviet, but on the contrary, despite his naturalization as a Russian subject, he became a suspicious person and for a time was likely to be a candidate for the firing-squad.

Fortunately for him he had an interest in the Aluminium Company—we call it Aluminum on this side of the Atlantic, but it's the same useful stuff for aeroplane builders. So, as he says, aluminum saved him, got him out of Russia and returned him to England. Now that the war is over he is going back to his Norwegian farm.

The description of the Siberian scene and people is fascinating. The adventures in Big Business, amusing, when they are not dull, reflect faithfully the prewar period, and the author has something of the cynical outlook common in that time. Still he is entertaining.

•

Intolerance and TB

By W. S. MILNE

SONS OF THE MORNING, by Otto Schrag. (Oxford, $3.00.)

BOY ALMIGHTY, by Feike Feikema. (Oxford, $3.00.)

THE provincial intolerance of a small New England town is the theme of "Sons of the Morning," a competent and well-written story of two returned soldiers who come back to their native place to find race prejudice and narrowness darkening the picture of the brave new world they have been dreaming about. One of them — an amputation case — has brought back a French wife, and they are both the only friends of an idealistic conscientious objector, who has been in prison for most of the war.

The two returned men respect his sincerity and courage, and stick up for him when he is ostracized by the rest of the town. With some ingenuity, the tale is contrived so that all that the three men and the French girl say and do is regarded darkly by the rest of the citizens, and when things go wrong in the community, it is these four who are made scapegoats. It is a brilliant and somewhat bitter study of small-town narrow-mindedness, which regards non-conformity to an established pattern as an unforgivable crime.

How the townsmen are made to change their opinion and take the outcasts to their arms, is the weakest and most improbable part of the story, but the author has already built up so much sympathy for his heroes and heroine that few readers are likely to cavil at a happy ending, no matter how mechanically contrived. The only other blemish on an excellent novel is the excessive use of bad language, which, however true to life, is artistically tiresome.

"Boy Almighty" is a powerful and original piece of work, with a satisfying ring of artistic sincerity about it. It is the story of a young writer suffering from tuberculosis, aggravated by malnutrition and an unhappy love affair. It opens with his arrival at a sanatorium, apparently dying, and gives a day-by-day account of temperatures, x-rays, sputum tests, and all the rest of it. Much of the action takes place in the patient's own mind, as he struggles to work out some sustaining philosophy of life.

He is surrounded by patients, orderlies, nurses and doctors, each affected differently by contact with the disease, and each making some contribution to his mental re-orientation. The book is potent propaganda for the current x-ray campaign against tuberculosis, and is vivid enough in spots to induce clinical symptoms in the susceptible. It is by no means a pleasant book; over and over again, it is saved from sheer loathsomeness only by its integrity, and a certain poetic and idealistic quality in the writing. This is, I think, a notable piece of work, but not for queasy-stomachs.

•

The Waste of War

RED RAIN, a novel, by Leslie Kark. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

A BOMBER, on operations over Munich, is smashed by anti-aircraft fire. One man bails out, the rest are killed. Then the writer, having set his climax in the foreground by a chapter of literary power and beauty, turns to the life-story of each member of the crew. Every one, the artist, the lovers, the Highland gillie, knows well that he will survive, realize his hopes, and come pleasantly to old age. And so each one is torn out of life with all the loose-ends of living floating awry.

The pity is never stated, only made inevitable to the reader; thus its power is intensified. And each life is a flare of wild adventure in half-a-dozen warfronts. Even the one survivor must kill a Nazified Croat with his bare hands in order to join the Yugoslav partizans.

The rotten reek of war has never been better described than in this book and the writing is brilliant and moving. It is a rich supplement to his first book on the R.A.F. entitled, "The Fire Was Bright."

•

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

CHARLOTTE Armstrong's **The Unsuspected** (Coward - McCann, $2.50) is aimed straight at Hollywood. It is not a mystery or an ordinary detective story for the reader knows the villain in the piece almost from the beginning. It depends, for its success, upon excitement and suspense, and it possesses plenty of them. It is expertly written and plausible, and there are some terrific scenes. It also provides two or three magnificent acting parts. So its obvious destination is Hollywood. . . . There is a new twist in Erle Stanley Gardner's latest Perry Mason story, **The Case of the Half-Wakened Wife,** (George J. McLeod, $2.35). For once the lawyer detective completely misunderstands what has happened almost under his own eyes, and hurries away on a wild goose chase. But he recovers promptly and the murderer is brought to justice. Oddly enough there is only one murder in the story, and it makes perhaps unusual demands upon the credulity of the reader. Nevertheless, it is up to the general Gardner standard for excitement.

•

Questioning Spaniard

PERPLEXITIES AND PARADOXES, by Miguel Unamuno. (Philosophical Library, N.Y., $2.50, U.S.)

A SPANISH essayist who refuses to be labelled, either politically, religiously or intellectually, discusses in this book things-in-general, and does so with grace and charm.

Here is a sample: "The man who is unwilling to consider certain eternal problems is a hypocrite, and nothing but a hypocrite. And thus, both in individuals and in peoples superficiality is usually found side by side with insincerity. An irreligious nation, that is, a nation where hardly anyone is interested in religious problems—whatever the accepted solutions—is a nation of hypocrites and exhibitionists, where it is important not to be, but to seem to be."

He questions the possibility of democracy in a nation of illiterates, and equally in a nation where all can read and write but use the arts for the lowest purposes. He distrusts both Clericals and anti-Clericals, reactionaries and anarchists, and (being sincere) often distrusts his own opinions. He claims freedom to contradict himself. To read him is stimulating.

•

Devotional Reading

GOD CALLING, by A. J. Russell. (Dodd, Mead, $2.00.)

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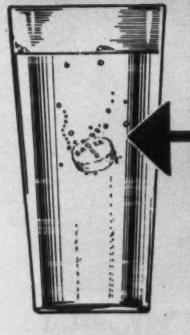

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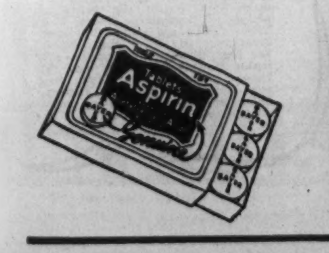

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MUSICAL EVENTS

12,000 Amateurs Contest Kiwanis Festival; 104 Centres Listed

By JOHN H. YOCOM

ONTARIO'S music amateurs held the spotlight of public performance all last week during the Greater Toronto Kiwanis twelve-day Music Festival at Eaton Auditorium. Fortunately, there were only a few top-flight professional programs during the week to interfere. Oldsters and youngsters, vocal soloists and groups, established church choirs and aspiring new organizations, collegiate and high school glee clubs, soloists for strings and piano, and various instrumental combinations made a parade that lasted mornings, afternoons and evenings throughout the period.

More than 12,000 from 104 cities and towns across Ontario competed in 2,500 individual entries.

Some earned valuable prize money from the $4,650 budget, scholarships and trophies; others only degrees of disappointment and shorter nails. But all gained sound, sometimes tough, critical advice, experience and enthusiastic applause from keenly appreciative audiences of 2,500 a day. Incidentally, scholarships were not necessarily awarded only to competitors placed first, second, third.

So many competitions were held—all records of the two previous festivals were broken—that a complete report on this page would be impossible. However, we might remark on the excellent quality of performance and direction of the choral groups, notably that of Oakwood Collegiate, conducted by A. E. Davidson, the Leaside United Church Girls' Choir, led by Norma Jackson, and in the field of ecclesiastical music, the Park Road Baptist Church Choir.

It is difficult to generalize when the work of the amateurs was so generally good, but to this writer the pianists stood above the vocalists. Two conclusions are obvious. First, piano study is evidently attracting many young people with marked musical aptitude, and secondly, the instruction, in many cases the Toronto Conservatory courses, is developing those innate abilities to a high level of expression.

The audience and adjudicator were greatly impressed by Aurline Tanner, lyric soprano, whose rendition of "One Fine Day" from "Madame Butterfly" won her first place in her class over 56 other contestants.

Ronald Stewart of Clarkson, Ontario, was judged by British adjudicator Sydney Harrison to have "all the musical equipment of a genuine operatic tenor."

Adjudicators for the festival were Dr. Charles O'Neill, Potsdam, N.Y., Dr. Alfred Spouse, Rochester, N.Y., Arnold Goldsborough, Richmond, Surrey, England, Sydney Harrison, London, England, and Cyril Hampshire, Hamilton, Ontario.

Kiwanis Music Festival Association is to be congratulated on conducting this comprehensive contest so ably, on affording such valuable adjudication, and on giving a large group of Canadian amateurs the best kind of encouragement — stiff competition.

Muriel Smith as "Carmen" in "Carmen Jones," by Oscar Hammerstein, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week beginning February 25.

Great Elgar Work by Mendelssohn Choir

TORONTO'S 51-year-old Mendelssohn Choir will present a choral work with 46-year-old music and 80-year-old words, "The Dream of Gerontius," at Massey Hall, February 26. Sir Ernest MacMillan will conduct both the choir and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

Tough as an exclusive club to join, Mendelssohn Choir keeps its membership at 200 top-notch singers. But unlike a club, once in does not mean always. Nor is it stuffy or snobbish, except about music. Each new season each member must pass a new voice test that he may keep his place in the choir, attend strict schedule of rehearsals, sing exacting music just for the fun of it.

"The Dream," a dramatic story-poem of a just soul after death and written by John Cardinal Newman twenty-one years after he entered the Roman Catholic Church, was set to music by Sir Edward Elgar in 1900.

Early in the present century Sir Edward was to have conducted the Sheffield Choir of England in the first performance in Toronto of his recently composed, massive work. However, he was taken ill while in Montreal and Toronto's premiere of "The Dream" was conducted by Dr. Henry Coward, conductor of the Sheffield Choir.

Next week the role of Gerontius, the soul, will be sung by the young merican tenor, William Hain.

The part of the priest will be taken by the New York baritone and ex-bomber pilot, James Pease.

In 1925 the Mendelssohn Choir, conducted by Dr. H. A. Fricker, presented the work with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Ten years later, in 1935, Fricker presented it again with the Toronto choir and accompanied by the Toronto orchestra. The contralto who sang the role of the angel then will repeat her performance at this season's event. She is Eileen Law, well-known Canadian singer and teacher at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

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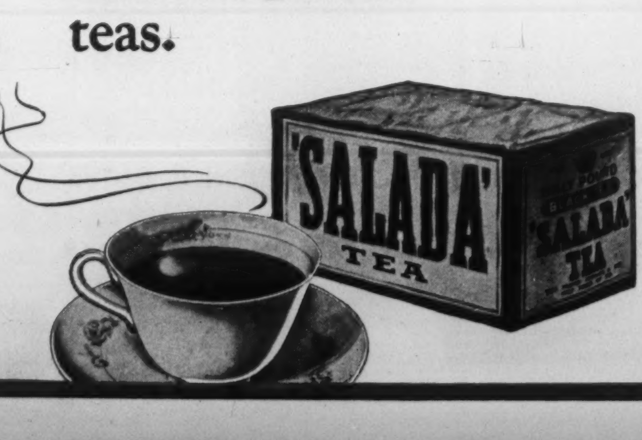

FILM AND THEATRE

So Far, No One Has Ever Tried Leaving The Movies Alone

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE idealists who clamor for stricter supervision of screen behaviour should really step back some time and take a good square look at that strange creature, the Typical Screen Character, as he already exists, after fifty years of pressure from opposing groups. He has had a very strange bringing up, since he has always been the victim of divided authority. The public wants him one way and the censors want him another, and whenever one group relaxes its hold on him the other rushes in and starts remodelling. The result of all this attention is the strangest composite of qualities imaginable. With his curious approximation of human behavior and his wild divergences from it the Typical Screen Character really needs nothing more than a pair of antennae to look like the legendary Man from Mars.

Here, approximately, is how he stacks up, after half-a-century a-growing. He is a man of violent but strangely empty passions. He is invariably two-fisted, though in moments of excitement — e.g., in a barroom brawl — he appears to be four or even six-fisted. He is quite capable of murder and indulges in it frequently. If the murder is justifiable he dies heroically, but if it isn't he is ignominously bumped off. The death penalty is never waived under any circumstances and this means that he is either an imbecile or a natural suicide.

Though his violence frequently flares up in murder, he is never guilty of rape, seduction or adultery. He is constantly surrounded by beautiful women in various stages of undress, but he would never think of going off with one of them, even for a weekend, without benefit of clergy. He is a terrific drinker, tossing off glassful after glassful of hard liquor, without ever losing control of either his faculties or his language. "Gosh" and "Cripes" are his strongest expletives. He is capable under provocation of slapping a lady in the face but he has never been known to show disrespect to motherhood, the flag or the clergy. He is absolutely plastic under all circumstances, as incapable of resisting pressure as tooth-paste in a tube. No matter which group gets hold of him he always seems to come out mildly or strongly aseptic, and lie flat on the screen.

At the moment there is a movement under way to turn this already fabulous creature into a teetotaler. So far, however, no crusading group has ever come forward with the novel idea of just leaving him alone. It would be an interesting experiment to watch. He might even turn into a recognizable human being.

Back to "Trilby"

"The Seventh Veil" from the British studios, is the old Trilby-Svengali romance remodelled with psychoanalytical fixings to bring it up to date. The story is about a lovely orphan (Ann Todd) who is turned over to the guardianship of a black-browed misogynist (James Mason), obviously the least suitable person in the world to bring up a sensitive young woman. He throws himself into the task with considerable enthusiasm, however, for he is determined to make her a concert pianist. In the course of her education he slaps her face, almost breaks her fingers with his cane, frustrates her love-affairs and finally succeeds in driving her into a psychiatric ward. By this time the poor girl is in a catatonic state and it takes a psychiatrist armed with a hypodermic syringe to get her story out of her; or as the film puts it more lyrically, to remove the seventh veil which presumably conceals her tortured psyche.

By this time the movies don't suprise me very often, but I must admit I was consideraby startled to discover in the final moment of unveiling that the heroine wasn't in love with either the swing-band leader or the portrait-painter (both of whom adored her) but with that Karloff of a cousin of hers.

Fortunately the singular plot is accompanied by some excellent music, beautifully played and finely recorded. In addition, the acting of both Ann Todd and James Mason is so persuasive that they can very nearly make you believe in their peculiar predicaments. Miss Todd appears to be playing, with a great deal of pianistic style, selections from Chopin, Beethoven and Rachmaninoff. The unseen performers — Eileen Joyce and the London Symphony Orchestra, do an excellent job too.

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SWIFT REVIEW

THE LOST WEEKEND. Superb screen dramatization of Charles Jackson's novel. This account of a five-day "bender" is probably the most distinguished horror film that Hollywood has ever produced. With Ray Milland.

BECAUSE OF HIM. Deanna Durbin's latest picture, and almost as foolish as its title. With Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone.

MILDRED PIERCE. Fairly exciting melodrama about social behavior and misbehavior in a James Cain suburban group. With Joan Crawford and Zachary Scott.

THEY WERE EXPENDABLE. A rather sober and slow-moving war-film which is unusually beautiful pictorially. With Robert Montgomery, John Wayne.

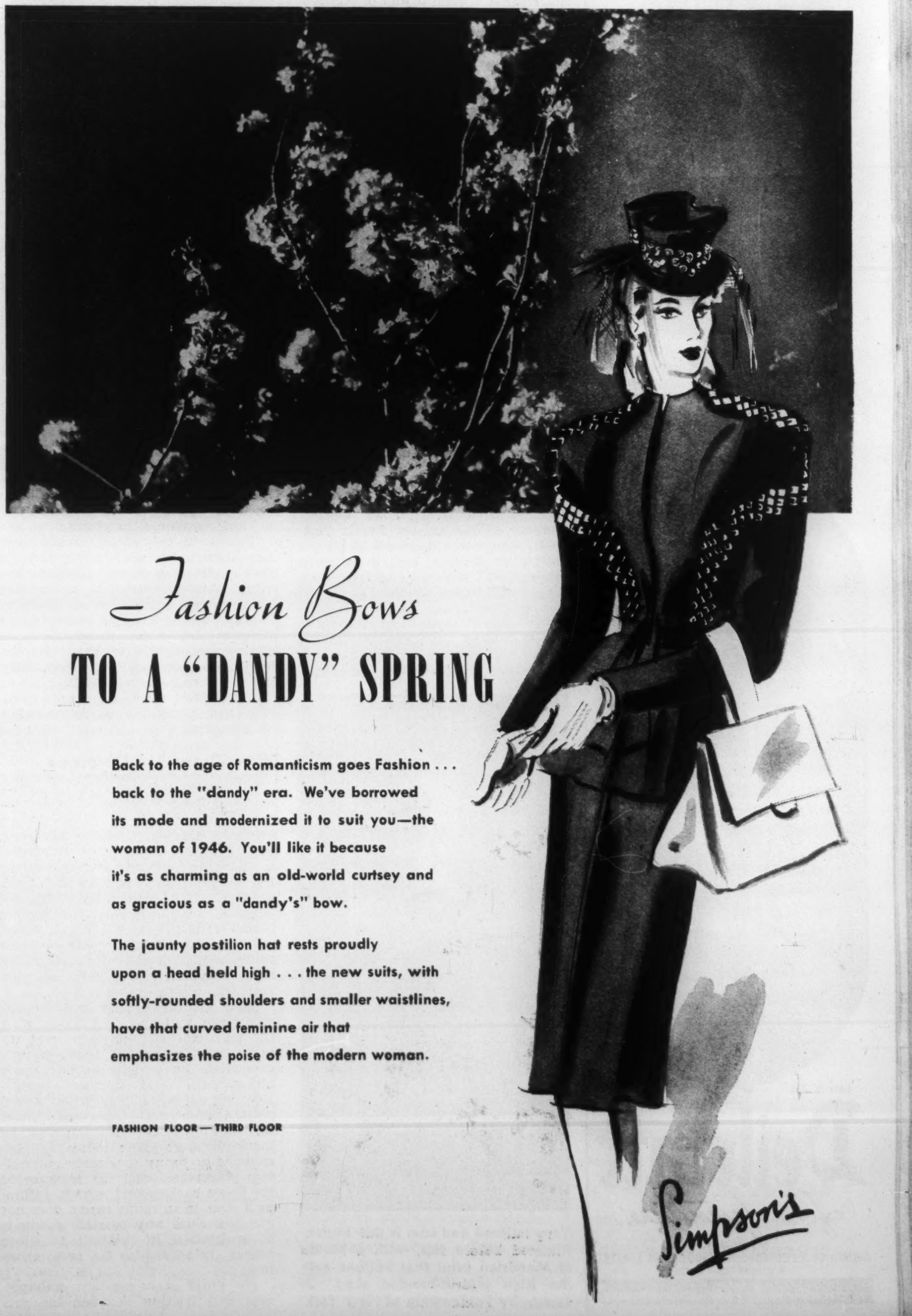
YOLANDA AND THE THIEF. An elaborate technicolor fantasy which takes a long time to get started and after that even longer time to end. With Fred Astaire and Lucille Bremer.

Race Prejudice In The Deep South

"DEEP Are the Roots", a drama of race intolerance in the deep South, has a great many important and relevant things to say, and says them clearly, eloquently, and over and over. The drama of sociology must inevitably devote considerable time to its thesis and the problem of translating the editorial approach into terms of character and action is admittedly a difficult one. The solution of the authors of "Deep Are the Roots" is to set up a Southern senator as the symbol of reaction, his older daughter to represent pseudo-liberalism, his younger daughter to personify humanitarian revolt, a visiting novelist from the North to circle about presenting rather vaguely the intellectual point of view, and then to plant the "problem" squarely in the centre of all these conflicting points of view.

The problem here is a young negro soldier, an officer just returned home from the Italian front and filled for the first time with conscious revolt at the callous race prejudice that has been his environment and heritage. When the soldier and the younger daughter fall in love, all these latent forces explode in to action, and the play becomes for the first time social drama rather than dramatized sociology. In the final act, however, it fails both as drama and sociology, when it presents the final question of miscegenation and then rather hopelessly ducks it, leaving both play and problem unresolved.

The cast includes Robert Harrison as the senator, Frances Waller and Edith Atwater as the two daughters and Henry Scott as the negro soldier. All manage to infuse considerable warmth and eloquence into roles that are clearly designed to demonstrate a thesis rather than to reveal character. They were further handicapped by the rather rigidly stylized direction. There is probably some sound dramatic reason for making people stride across the stage in moments of crisis, turn their backs on the rest of the cast and talk indignantly into the wings, but I have never been able to discover what it is.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

Poets Sing of "Great Loves" but Divorce Courts Are Crowded

By ANN FOSTER

WHEN we seek for the reasons for so many divorces today, we are seeking for fundamentals: and they are diverse, and difficult to define. Actually, when we look back into history, we find that, while divorce was not possible, this did not mean that there were so many more happily married people. History has given us very few "great love" stories, and many records indeed, of unsuccessful and unhappy marriages.

Perhaps one of the most fundamental facts about the reasons for so many divorces today is the fact *that human beings are not yet adult enough to abide understandingly and peaceably with one another—in or out of marriage.* Living successfully with another human being requires adult and generous development on the part of those concerned. It requires that special brand of comprehension and tolerance which only such training will give. The fact that one is married to someone does not, by any means, suddenly confer the gift of maturity and understanding on either of the parties concerned. Marriage is far too often looked upon as a "divine state" in which all of those attributes of the human psyche so long neglected, will suddenly blossom forth, making each partner secure against all possible vicissitudes. Only that unknown quantity love, and character, and an all-consuming, outgoing, creatively active life lived *together,* can accomplish this.

Marriage, as such, can accomplish nothing, except perhaps a greater understanding of the need for something more than "marriage" if life together is to be happy, constructive, and harmonious. And, according to many authorities, one of the basic "intangibles" connected with a happy marriage, is that of respect. One cannot love a person one does not wholly respect. And, apparently, this is something left entirely out of many young people's calculations when they so blithely think they are "in love" with the boy next door.

Then there is Canada's Deputy Minister of Health, Dr. Brock Chisholm, who, when approached on the matter of divorce, was even more fundamental than any of the many people with whom we have discussed the matter. Said Dr. Chisholm: "You cannot write (intelligently) about divorce. It can't be done!" "Why?" "Because a man's pattern of behavior in relation to sex is frequently, at least in part, formed before he is six months old!"

A man may outwardly conform to this maladjusted pattern of behavior, often until, the day he dies. A parent's attitude towards a baby's first awareness of his body, for instance, can, and most frequently does, set the pattern forever, for that child's adult behavior in all dealings with the opposite sex, in courtship, and throughout marriage. And if he should marry a woman who has not so had her attitude to life and sex twisted, there will be immediate difficulties, almost too abstruse to correct.

Nature Of Love

But in spite of such revelations coming from some of the world's most thoughtful and enlightened men today, the fact remains that many people must make something out of life and marriage with the materials at hand. They cannot help the fact, now, that their parents brought them up in such or such a way. The woman who is seeking a divorce today cannot be concerned with what her mother taught her twenty years ago. Yet, (as is the case with many young people today) if she is hoping to marry again, she is deeply concerned with the necessity of making her second venture happy and successful.

When thinking of this business of living on these terms—without reference to the maladjustments that may have taken place in our character formation in early years, we are still able to see some of the path quite clearly. And in this respect, one of the basic facts that emerge is the fact that sex attraction, and sex enjoyment is not, by any means always a sign of love between two people. It may be a sign of some form of love — since there appear to be many forms, and the nature of love as a whole has not yet been defined —but it very frequently is not that form of love best suited to the long-enduring years of a shared and working partnership ahead.

The world, in one way or another, has always known chaos, and its people struggle, in one form or another. And marriage, is, in the last analysis, not a life-long serenade to rapture, but an attempt to unify two lives in day-to-day living, both in close relationship to this chaotic, highly competitive, and frequently not too remunerative world, and in the close and intimate mental, physical and psychological relationship of marriage.

Why There Are Divorces

Marriage, actually, is living in the world at large, looked at from the opposite end of the telescope. Every attribute necessary to live harmoniously and intelligently in marriage, is the same attribute also needed to live, in the same way, with the world at large. If we cannot live with our neighbor, or community, intelligently and with a mature comprehension and understanding, how can we hope to live with any one individual in the same way, merely because we are married to him or her?

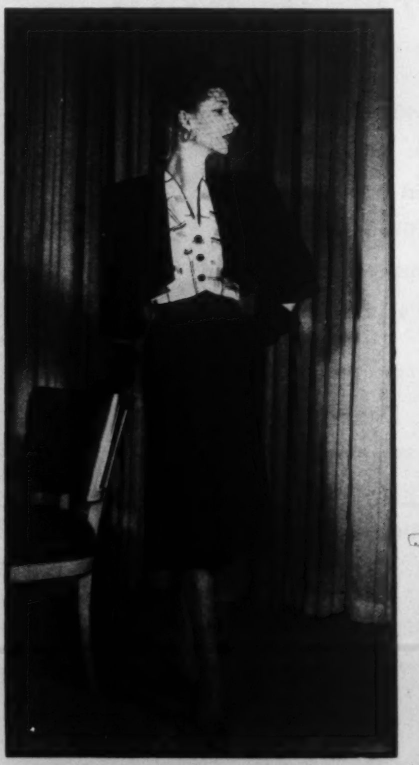
Many of those men and women who have spent years dealing with the problems of marriage and divorce—not on medical, legal or psychological lines, but on the more philosophical and spiritual lines—have something to say when asked about the subject. They are almost unanimous in their opinion that so many divorces exist today (1) because of so many recklessly entered-into marriages, and (2) because of the home background, which, failing as it does in so many cases, does not give the child any possible methods of evaluation in relation to those human relationships he sees about him.

The child sees constant unhappiness and friction between his parents, and many of his more basic ideas concerned with love and marriage are born of this early environment. Many authorities agree outright that marriage is far too often looked upon as the icing on top of an insubstantial, fluffy and wholly exciting kind of angel cake. Or it is looked upon as an escape from office routine—for the girl, and from a rooming house—for the man, etc., etc.

The reasons why human beings get married can no more be safely generalized upon, than can the reasons why they subsequently get divorced. But the fact remains that those who marry for no other reason than a deep and abiding love and need for one another, accompanied by a deep respect for each other's character and accomplishments, together with an acknowledged interest in each other's activities and interests, are rare indeed.

When talking to young married people and about-to-be-divorced people, one finds that almost every other reason in the world is given but the above. Of course one of the most frequently expressed reasons is "I thought I was in love with Johnny!" But it would seem that either sex attraction was accepted as being love, or that, subconsciously, the individual concerned really married for other reasons, and attempted to rationalize themselves into agreement by asserting to themselves (and to Johnny) that they were "in love"!

Marriage offers, at a distance,



Very tailored and trim is this button-trimmed bolero suit, with a blouse of Mondrian print that buttons onto the high midriff-banded skirt. A design by Foxbrownie of New York.

Rheumatic fever can be beaten! Though it tries to harm the hearts of growing boys and girls, serious damage may be avoided if the disease is recognized in time. Put your child to bed if he has persistent low fever, pain in joints or muscles, or continued loss of weight and appetite. Then have your physician examine him!

If the disease attacks your child . . .

. . . make sure the doctor's orders are followed. He should stay under a doctor's care until *all* signs—including laboratory tests—show that no vestige of the attack remains.

Unfortunately, rheumatic fever may *recur*. After convalescence, therefore, be specially careful to guard your child against wet feet and chills.

Try to avoid exposing him to people with "sore throats" and colds. For recurrence may be brought on by these and other mild illnesses, such as grippe and certain respiratory infections.

Sometimes rheumatic *heart disease* may be present although there has been no previous record of a rheumatic *fever* attack.

The only way to discover this condition — and to prevent serious heart damage — is by periodic physical examination.

Rheumatic fever, itself, causes more fatalities among school-age children than any other disease. The way to combat this tragic toll is to maintain youngsters in the best possible condition by proper diet, rest, healthy exercise, and *regular medical supervision.*

To learn more about combating the disease, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "Rheumatic Fever." Address your request to Booklet Dept., 26T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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anything and everything but what marriage actually is. The chosen partnership between two individuals who wish—at least to attempt—to live the rest of their lives together, is a very serious business indeed: much more serious than raising hogs, growing roses, or entering into a mining partnership with another individual. And yet raising hogs, growing roses, or entering into a mining partnership frequently calls forth more serious discussion from those concerned in sharing the experience, than marriage ever does. Most people feel that, once married, things will take care of themselves. And this is fundamentally false. Marriage is merely another name for a particular form or mode of living, and living never "just takes care of itself." If it does, it is not living, and disaster waits around the corner.

Within all these generalizations are thousands of finer, more individualized aspects of, and approaches to, marriage. And perhaps in this regard, it would be interesting to note some of the views of divorced or about-to-be-divorced people themselves. A young waitress, for instance, told us that: "It was fine with Jim and me for the first year. We didn't know each other at all, in the beginning. Then when we did, we found out that we didn't see life at all the same!"

"In Love"

A middle-aged actress declared: "Well, to tell you the truth, I married John because I knew he could help me in my career. We never wanted babies anyway, and he had so many valuable contacts with the stage, and I thought, that with both of us having the stage in common, we could make 'a go' of marriage. But we didn't!"

Again, a young housewife: "Frank and I really thought we were terribly in love when we married. We didn't think seriously about anything much at the time. We just knew we wanted to be together, and that we thrilled each other physically, and so we got married. But when the first baby came along, and Frank was up nights, things changed. And then they got so bad, neither of us could do a thing that didn't irritate the other. We decided to live apart. And now we're being divorced. . ."

Or there is the lawyer, a man, who declared: "I always thought my wife would be interested in making a life *together,* but after we were married, she withdrew into herself, kept house, played bridge and, so long as I saw that the home was kept up and paid the bills, she seemed satisfied. But that wasn't what I had wanted. I wanted a companion. She, I think, merely wanted security."

All these remarks, while differing on the surface, do clearly show one thing: a lack of knowledge of each other before entering into marriage; and, more generally speaking, a lack of the realization within each partner, of the psychic, mental, and physical requirements of such a partnership.

Again, in talking with a great number of married and divorced people, we found that the lack of being able to "talk over" problems as they arose in the partnership, was a cause of much distress. And, in this regard, most psychologists are in agreement. Dr. Brock Chisholm declared that if married people would get together in a spirit of cooperation and understanding and talk over *together* those small and large things in their daily life that were troubling either one or both of them, many divorces would be prevented.

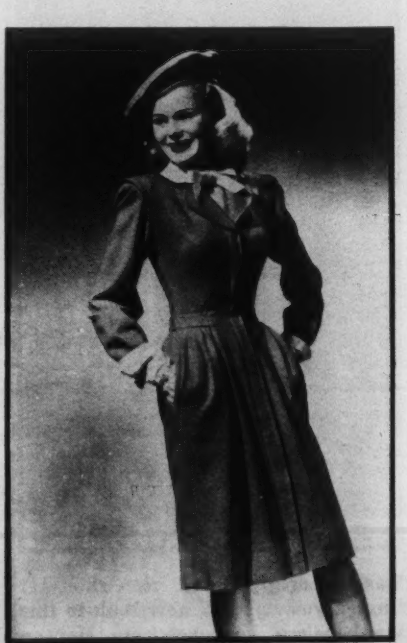
Here, of course, enter that host of subconscious "sprites" that plague so many of us. Many people find themselves incapable of "talking over" inner turmoils, as they would discuss the grocer bills. And yet this is a very necessary adjunct to any satisfactory solution of a partnership that appears to be faring badly. Whether the problems should be sexual, psychological, mental, or just plain ordinary problems of objective day to day existence, there should be no reason why two intelligent human beings should not get together and thrash them out.

Talking It Over

And yet, strangely enough, this "talking problems over" is a very rare thing between married people, and is far more often done (on the part of women) with heedless, non-understanding, and often gossipy friends whose raised eyebrows and gasps of horror are adequate testament to their total incapacity to offer any worthwhile advice or assistance. Mothers-in-law often come in for this sort of "confidence" and, in the delight some of them feel in thus having "taken a hand" in the affairs of their son or daughter, often wreck the marriage with misinformed, biased, and sometimes vicious interference and advice.

No one can as fully comprehend all the manifold aspects of deep and intangible problems in marriage, as much as the two people most nearly concerned. And there are few men and women (who are sincerely interested in making at least an attempt at a successful partnership in marriage) who will not, when rightly approached, and at the right time, turn as understanding and attentive an ear to their partner's side of the question relating to real or imagined problems, as they are capable of.

In the fourth and last of the articles in this series, we hope to make some attempt at summing up, as far as possible, the different approaches, by different individuals, towards marriage; the difficulties peculiar to men as apart from women; the problem of children versus divorce; the theories offered by various authorities on the question of "making marriage work"; and a little of the history of marriage through the ages. History gives us, contrary to what many may believe, not a picture of unalloyed bliss and successful "until death do us part" marriages, but a series of sorrowful, mistaken, frequently chaotic struggles for human happiness in what is, after all—from the standpoint of human evolution—a still very young, and ignorant world.



The young junior looks as chic and trim as her older sister, in her coat dress of red wool with flash of crisp white dickey and cuffs. It's by Emily Wilkens, New York designer.

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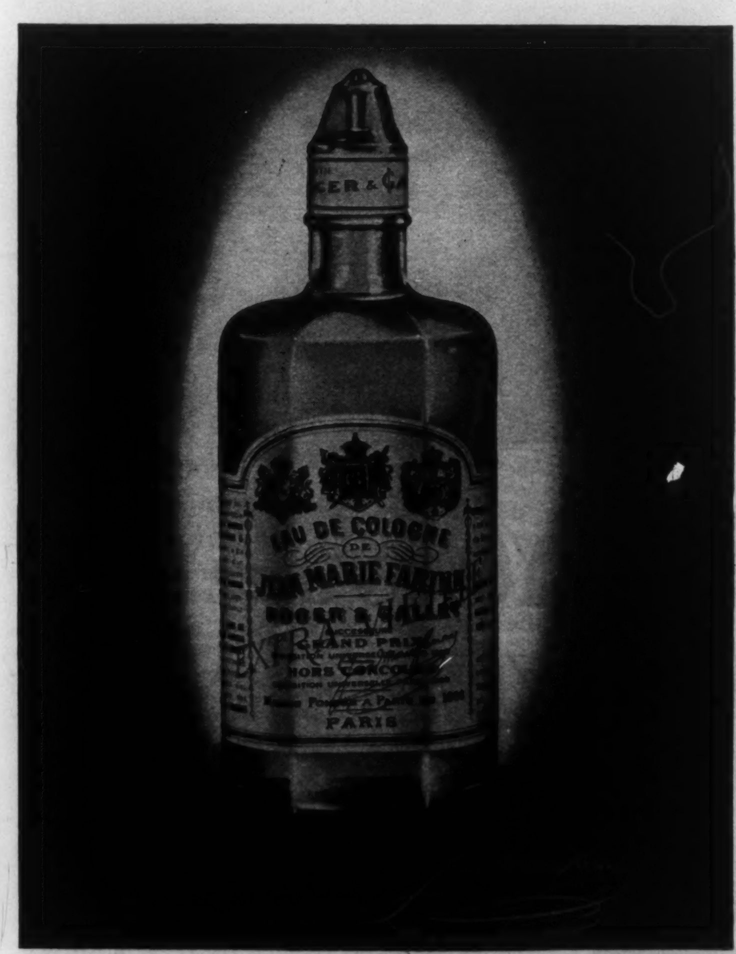

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CONCERNING FOOD

Humorists Are Witty About the Weather But Cook Ignores It

By JANET MARCH

WILLIAM Congreve, the Restoration dramatist, who remarked of the English weather, "Is there in the world a climate more uncertain than our own?" hadn't lived in Canada. England's weather isn't really very un-certain, it just rains some of every day. When Congreve was writing his plays explorers were still pushing through Canada's virgin forests and picking Indian arrows out of their bodies, and also no doubt cursing, even as you and I, a climate which has you shivering at zero one morning and paddling knee deep in melted snow the next. Constancy is supposed to be a fine thing in love and the goddess of weather could use a little of it too.

Mark Twain made a speech on the subject of that fickle lady, the weather, at a dinner of the New England Society when he said: "There is a sumptuous variety about the New England weather that compels the stranger's admiration and regret. The weather is always doing something there, always attending strictly to business; always getting up new designs and trying them on the people to see how they will go. But it gets through more business in spring than in any other season. In the spring I have counted one hundred and thirty-six different kinds of weather inside of one and twenty hours." This statement is all right for a lot of this country too, as well as New England.

Really at this time of year you will do best to keep your mind off the out-of-doors, and I came across a book the other day which will make you laugh even though the oil furnace broke down last night when the mercury was lost in the bulb at the bottom of the thermometer, or if you have just discovered two inches of melted snow water on the cellar floor. Put your feet up on the fender stool and prepare to forget your troubles reading "What Cheer," an anthology of American and British humorous and witty verse, "gathered, sifted and salted with an introduction by David McCord."

This book is divided into sections which cover a number of things from Mad Dogs and Englishmen to History, Science and High Thought, and you will find a lot of your favorites conveniently here in one volume — Edward Lear's "Uncle Arly," the words, and a convenient glossary to Australia's unofficial national anthem "Waltzing Matilda." There are quite a lot of recent verses — one called "Message to General Montgomery" by H. F. Ellis, concerning "A mackintosh, pair of trousers and jacket."

"According to Moss
(The outfitting Bros.)
'Twon't matter, so stout is their fibre,
If you happen to trip
And the mud makes you slip
Like Horatius, into the Tiber."

There are some good things, too, about food, one a limerick by the Rev. Charles Inge:

"A certain young gourmet of Crediton
Took some *pate de fois gras* and spread it on
A chocolate biscuit,
Then murmured 'I'll risk it,'
His tomb bears the date that he said it on."

And Margaret Fishback's

"I'm fonder of carats than carrots,
And orchids are nicer than beans,
But life in a series of garrets
Has made me receptive to greens."

At present it seems better to be reading about food in the abstract than dealing with it in actuality. The news of the cutting of the English rations makes our food stores look like profiteers' haunts, and every time I plump a large steak in the pan and smear it with butter I have a very guilty feeling about those dull potato and macaroni dishes on which the British exist. Of course it's fine that we are lucky enough to live in a land of plenty, but it doesn't seem that there should be quite so much plenty in a starving world. At least we had better be as economical as we can. Here are two recipes which will be light on your meat coupons.

Meat Soufflé

2½ tablespoons of flour
2½ tablespoons of fat
¾ cup of soup stock
1½ cups of ground meat
1 teaspoon of dry mustard
1 teaspoon of salt
⅛ teaspoon of pepper
3 eggs

Melt the fat and stir in the flour, then add the stock and cook until thick. Add the meat, mustard, salt and pepper, separate the eggs and beat the yolks well, then add them to the meat mixture and cook gently for about five minutes. Beat the egg whites till they are very stiff and fold them in. Pour into a baking dish and oven poach in a medium oven, about 350 for fifty to sixty minutes.

Liver Espagnole

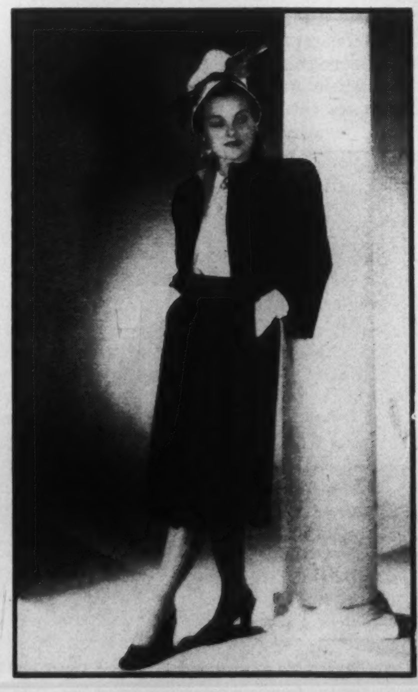
½ pound liver
1 cup breadcrumbs
1 onion chopped
1 teaspoon of mint fresh or dried
⅛ teaspoon of ground cloves
⅛ teaspoon of cinnamon
A dash of tabasco sauce
½ teaspoon of Worcester sauce
1 tablespoon of oil
Salt and pepper

Boil the liver lightly and then cut it up in small pieces. Dampen the breadcrumbs with hot water so that they are wet but not dripping wet. Stir in the onion, mint, cloves, cinnamon, salt, pepper, tabasco sauce, Worcester sauce, meat stock and oil. Heat till the mixture boils. Then add the pieces of liver and serve as soon as it is all thoroughly hot.

• •

DEEP WISDOM

TO erase the war from our minds because the guns have ceased firing is an act full of ingratitude no less than danger. We owe it to the men who have returned and are returning to understand, at least vicariously, what they have undergone. Also, for our future well being as a country we need desperately in a troubled world to face the facts of modern total warfare.—John Mason Brown, in *The Saturday Review of Literature.*



Sleeves dropped off the shoulder from a yoke give a new look to this wool bolero costume from Hansen Bang's spring 1946 collection. The navy jacket is faced with flame red, cut away to show the white crepe blouse. The fullness in the navy skirt is pleated in under a braided waistband matching pocket bands.

Whether It Is Mink, or Bunny in Disguise, Handle It With Care

By BERNICE COFFEY

IT IS doubtful if many readers of this or any other column have achieved the distinction of a chinchilla wrap—a fur so rare it comes under the heading of "almost fabulous"—but if such a one there be, we wash our hands of her. Anyone who is able to swathe herself in chinchilla opulence has demonstrated that she is well qualified to look after her own interests...and her chinchillas too, for all of us.

Today, even a fur coat whose pelts were bunnies' overcoats before the alchemy of the furrier transformed them into Hudson seal, represents a fairly substantial amount of what is uncouthly referred to as Cold Cash. The price of furs of all kinds is soaring to ever more fancy heights, and furs are among the most valuable personal property any woman owns. As with other investments a certain amount of loving care is necessary.

Even in as fur-conscious a country as Canada, we are apt to overlook

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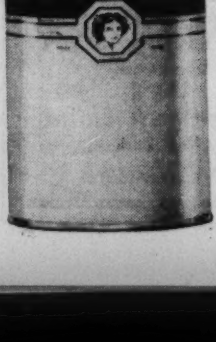

Once enamel is injured *teeth decay fast!*

For the daily cleansing of teeth, a time-tested, safe and *efficient* dentifrice is the prescription first developed by a famous practicing dentist . . . DR. LYON'S Tooth Powder.

DR. LYON'S safely cleans and polishes teeth to their full, natural brightness. And it's a pleasure to use because it tastes so good. Leaves mouth feeling clean and refreshed . . . the breath sweet.

Dr. Lyon's is economical too . . . matched for price, it outlasts tooth paste two-to-one. Get DR. LYON'S *today!*

the fact that furs must be cherished if they are to retain their original beauty for a reasonable length of time. Some furs require specially careful handling because of the delicacy of the leather or the pelt itself.

When buying a fur coat, be very certain it is the size that is correct for you, and see that it fits exactly. If you choose a coat that is too small it may split or crack in the seams. If it is too generous in size it will lose its shape and look like an old bag.

Be careful about your fur coat while driving a car. Sliding into the car from the side opposite to where you intend to sit is murder. Friction between fur and upholstery causes quick deterioration of the pelt, especially in the case of finer furs.

When seated open the fur coat and pull it up slightly so as to avoid any strain in the back seams. Remove the coat if you expect to remain seated for any length of time. And don't toss the coat carelessly in a heap over a chair, because this crushes it and mats the fur.

When fur has been exposed to rain, dry it in a well-ventilated room, hanging free, and when it is dry shake it vigorously, best by holding it upside down. Furs should not be stroked. If your coat has been exposed to a deluge so heavy that the fur has become wet through to the leather, better hurry it off to an expert furrier so that he can take steps to avoid serious damage to the coat.

When not in use furs should be hung in garment bags in well-ventilated closets of normal temperature. They like cool, dark places and are allergic to the sun because it dries out the natural oils of the pelt leather and fades the original color. Furriers break out in cold perspiration at the sight of a fur coat thrown over a radiator.

Dirt and grime are injurious to fur and cleaning and glazing are as necessary to fur coats at least once a year, as regular shampooing is to one's hair.

All fur garments should be placed upon hangers when not in use. Be sure they are hanging straight and given plenty of elbow room—not crushed against other garments. Fur pieces and scarves should be hung by their metal clasps.

Women who are scrupulously careful of their furs choose handbags with carrying handles or straps. Carried under the arm, a handbag mats the fur and scrubs through to the leather in a single season.

And it's a sound idea to rush off the coat to storage the day you decide that spring has rounded the corner.

Coat-Of-Mail

Last June Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek, Czechoslovakian Minister to Canada, received a letter from his brother in newly liberated Czechoslovakia. The writer mentioned that for lack of an overcoat he had been forced to remain indoors all the previous winter.

Dr. Pavlasek decided immediately that his brother must have an overcoat. But there were obstacles. A man's overcoat is a bulky object. There was no parcel post to Czechoslovakia. He could find nobody going over. So Dr. Pavlasek went to an Ottawa tailor with a plan.

An overcoat was cut out—it had a belt in back to cut it in two—and the pieces were numbered from 1 to 15. Dr. Pavlasek put the pieces in letters and mailed them one at a time to his brother. The fifteenth piece arrived in October, making a coat complete expect for Piece Number One, the left back shoulder, which somehow had failed to arrive.

Again Dr. Pavlasek went to the tailor—this time for a duplicate of the missing piece. Unfortunately not a scrap remained of the bolt of cloth from which the coat had been cut, so it was necessary to use cloth that was only an approximate match.

With arrival in Czechoslvakia of the missing section all the pieces were assembled and sewn together,

This winter Dr. Pavlasek's brother wears a warm, heavy overcoat. Were it not for the fact that any comfortably clad person in Europe where clothes more often than not are threadbare and worn, this may seem unremarkable. Only those with exceptionally keen eyesight may have observed that the left back shoulder does not quite match the rest of the coat.

Perhaps the Czechslovakian Minister to Canada has originated something new in mail-order transactions.

Epilogue for an Old Affaire

By MICHAEL ORR

I may say, without flattering myself, that I have always attracted women. My past is a pleasant land wherein I have disported myself without thought for the future.

But old *affaires* should be kept in their place. It is not good to have them popping up later on. One never knows what to do with them.

Take the case of Babs. Babs is an experience I had in Vancouver a year ago. The thing was never intended to extend itself all the way to Toronto a year later. It did.

She telephoned me. It was merely weakness on my part, and the surprise of hearing her voice that prompted me to engage her for dinner that same evening. One acts on impulse. Upon considering, however, I would have given much for the courage to cancel our date, or not attend.

But it was when I was in the bath that the scheme which I was to employ forced itself upon me. At first I rejected it, but as the water chilled I strengthened, and with sudden decision resolved that, for this one night, in order to kill her interest in me, I should be the most unattractive of men.

A Great Performance

It was a hard decision, and extremely difficult to conceive.

I dressed with deliberate carelessness, taking care to choose odd trousers and coat, a badly designed floral tie, and light tan shoes. I remembered only in the nick of time not to shave, and applied quantities of oil to my hair. It was rather amusing once I had started. Observing myself in the mirror, I felt at once horrified and satisfied.

In the taxi I plotted rudeness with the same skill I execute in graciousness.

I arrived at the restaurant suitably late. Babs was sitting at a small table in a far corner. Seeing her there made the play real, and I suffered. She was remarkably pretty. Still, I made a superb entrance, calling her name half way across the restaurant.

My performance from the beginning was extraordinary. I spoke too loudly, laughed too often, drank too much, and ordered our meal in affected French. I talked only of myself, and bossed the waiter about, not neglecting to assure him of my close friendship with his employer. I danced badly, held her too close, and complained bitterly of the crowd.

I was inspired.

But at last the whole thing became too much to endure, and I fell silent. I tried another drink, but it was no use. I asked her about herself, intending to cut her off immediately.

"We are very happy," she said. "Bill has a position here in Toronto."

"Bill?"

She laughed suddenly. "But of course, how stupid of me. You couldn't have known that I am married. We've been married six months now. And Bill is really a dear. He is the 'Bill' that girls dream about. He would have joined us tonight, but some work kept him late at his office. I have him . . ."

She went on like that, but I heard no more. My ears seemed to be flapping and red. Everything was distorted and hot. I felt sick. What a fool! What a silly fool. I tried to smile. It must have looked ghastly. I called for the check.

In the cab she talked of Bill all the way to her apartment. I opened the window, but that didn't help. At her door I refused an invitation to come in and meet Bill. I told her that I believed I was going to throw up.

She didn't press the invitation, and offered her hand.

She said: "Good-night, Joe. It's been fun seeing you again. You haven't changed a bit. Same old Joe."

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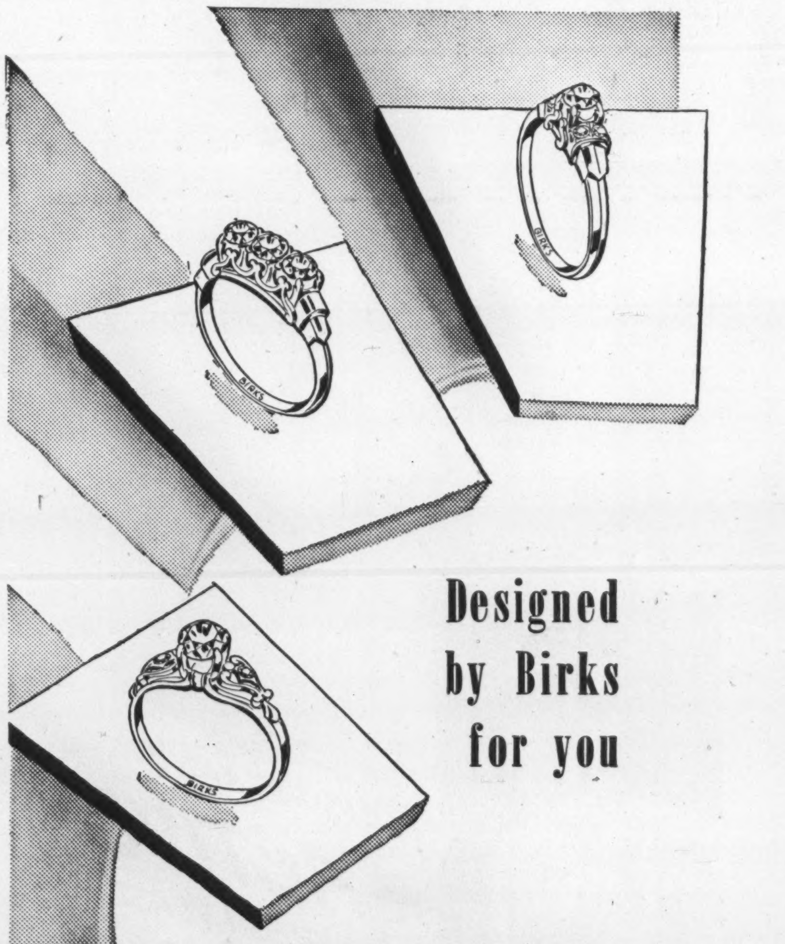
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THE OTHER PAGE

Hibernation Makes It Harder, or The Tale of the Fighting Boys

By ARTHUR HAM

DR. WILSON rose from his chair to greet his new assistant. "Very glad to have your help, Dr. Jones. It's too big a job for one psychiatrist."

"It's a privilege to work with such a distinguished one as yourself, sir," Dr. Jones replied. "And what an opportunity to show what psychiatry can do!"

"It is indeed a challenge." Dr. Wilson's face lighted up with enthusiasm. "Now I'll just run over the general nature of our task. Frankly, the world is fed up with these boys indulging in periodic fights, fights that are obviously the result of emotional immaturity."

"And quite rightly so," Dr. Jones observed.

"So they've sent all the boys to my conditioning school to see what I can do."

"Psychotherapy is definitely indicated," Dr. Jones agreed. "They've sent them to exactly the right place. We will recondition the boys' emotional responses so that they are mature and hence no longer obstruct their intellectual processes."

They walked along a hall and presently came to a large pleasant reading-room into which they glanced through a window. Dr. Wilson motioned toward a boy in the corner. "That's Fritz over in the corner. He's been a very bad trouble-maker."

"He looks pretty badly beaten-up," Dr. Jones observed. "If we assume that individuals learn by suffering the consequences of their actions, I wouldn't think he'd cause trouble again."

"We must remember that in his case we are dealing with a sick personality, Doctor, not a normal one. Now I have not yet had enough time to analyze his case thoroughly but I think his trouble has been an inferiority complex. Of course, you've read Adler."

"Certainly, sir."

"And you realize how a feeling of inferiority can become split off in the mind and eventually come to function as a great driving force demanding compensations?"

"Oh yes," Dr. Jones replied. "I've always found it very comforting to think that aggressive, dominating, tough people were in reality motivated by a feeling of inferiority. I wish it wasn't so deep down in their subconscious, however. I wish they knew about it."

"But then it wouldn't cause a neurotic drive," Dr. Wilson explained, "that compels compensation. In any event I think we can safely assume that sometime in the past, Fritz's ego was injured, and ever since he's been trying to prove how wonderful he was. Saying he belonged to a master race, and so on."

"All that master race stuff was just compensation, eh?"

"Of course," Dr. Wilson went on. "Lately, however, he's acted as if the condition were getting more serious. I'm afraid he actually began to suffer from delusions of grandeur."

"Delusions of persecution too, I bet." Dr. Jones added. "Didn't he talk about being hemmed in?"

"THEY usually go together," Dr. Wilson agreed. "But I certainly feel sorry for the other boys when I think of them trying to reason with him when he was in that state. You know," he added, "political leaders should know more about psychiatry."

"It would be much easier for them to get elected if they did," Dr. Jones observed. "Frankly, I shudder when I think of the electorate. What do you suppose made Fritz feel inferior? Did the other boys put on airs or something?"

"That, of course, is our next step. I haven't had time to explore his background thoroughly. And then, there may be something in what you say."

"That boy, for instance, looks pretty sure of himself." Dr. Jones indicated a lad in the other corner.

"That's J. B.," Dr. Wilson replied. "A fine boy. His character is above reproach. He never swaggers or boasts."

"Are you sure he doesn't create the same effect, nevertheless? He certainly wears that old tie with an air of assurance."

"You're suggesting, I gather, that he may have a subconscious feeling of superiority of which he isn't aware but which permits him to enjoy the feeling of superiority without having to descend to the levels of ordinary competition to prove it?"

"To some extent." Dr. Jones hedged. "But if so it might lead to a social manner that got under the other boys' skin a bit."

"That's an interesting thought," Dr. Wilson replied. "And if true it might explain a lot of things. However I think it would apply more to the way he used to be. He's changed a lot lately, I understand."

"The other boys don't seem to feel exactly at home with him, though, even yet."

"Yes, but that takes time. He's been getting along quite well with Sammy, indeed they seem quite friendly."

"Is that Sammy eating the big chocolate sundae?"

"Yes. He's another very fine boy. And strong."

"What's wrong with Sammy?" asked Dr. Jones interestedly.

"Well, there's nothing actually wrong with Sammy. But you know that the assumption of group responsibility is one of the most important attributes of maturity."

"Yes indeed."

"Sammy may not be as mature in that respect as one might wish. In fact, the other boys have a feeling that if he'd been willing to accept more responsibility this last fight might have been nipped in the bud."

"I wonder what made him that way," Dr. Jones observed.

"Perhaps he was brought up to live too secluded a life. It seems his family had some sort of almost religious doctrine they always adhered to in this respect. And then his own back yard was so big and he had such wonderful toys there wasn't much reason for him to become involved with the other boys."

"Isn't it interesting that they're all so different?"

"Joe's still another type," Dr. Wilson stated.

"Is he the one with the moustache?"

"Yes, the one just leaving to go up to his room."

"Is that against the rules?"

"No, but I'm very much afraid that Joe tends to keep to himself too much."

"An introvert, eh? He's not a schizoid type, is he?"

"No, it's not that serious. But he does seem far too inclined to go off by himself. He simply will not associate freely with the other boys. Every now and again the boys have a party, and Joe sometimes attends and seems friendly and jolly, but afterward he goes off by himself again into seclusion."

"HOW does he spend his time when he's by himself?"

Dr. Wilson blushed. "I'm afraid I'm guilty of a little snooping," he admitted. "Joe's room has quite a large keyhole. And so far as I can see he spends all his time reading a big book by a man named Marx."

"Who's he?" Dr. Jones asked. "A Russian psychiatrist?"

"No, I believe he was more of an economist and philosopher. He was widely read when they believed economic factors caused wars,—before they realized that wars were caused by a lack of emotional maturity in the combatants. In fact this very author predicted a big class war. And I'm very much afraid that Joe thinks that he is one class and that all the other boys are capitalists, the other class."

"That's bad," Dr. Jones admitted. "Although I don't see how he could think J.B. was any capitalist. I bet his shoes leak."

"And he has such a damp room, too," Dr. Wilson said in a worried tone.

"Well, do you suppose if we could get Joe to mix more with the other boys he would get to know them better and change his mind about this class war stuff?"

"THAT'S exactly what we must do. Joe is forming all his ideas about the other boys from reading his book. If we could get him to learn about them in the realm of reality we'd have solved our major problem. I'm sure that reading that book just makes him more and more suspicious."

"There's nothing like reality," Dr. Jones observed wisely.

"Exactly. So I propose that instead of telling you about the rest of the boys to-day we ask Joe to come to my office and we'll have a nice talk with him."

"An hour a day every day will soon fix him."

"And we'll start right away. I'll get Sammy and J.B. to go up and get him."

They strolled back to Dr. Wilson's office and put out a comfortable chair for Joe. Then they sat down. Presently there was a knock at the door. It was Sammy and J.B.

"Where's Joe?" asked Dr. Wilson.

"Please sir," Sammy replied. "He's got his door locked again and he won't answer when we knock."

Dr. Jones looked at Dr. Wilson.

"His light's on, though," J.B. added. "I think he's reading, sir."

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James Pease, young American baritone, will be heard in the role of the priest in the Mendelssohn Choir's presentation of "The Dream of Gerontius," at Massey Hall, February 26.

Guest-Speakers Aren't the Only Guests After All

By W. B. FOSTER

JUDGING from conversation and the press, this country no longer has any speakers.

Anyone who makes an address — anywhere and under any circumstances—is now a "guest-speaker."

A few years ago when the term guest-speaker was invented it did not have as broad a meaning as now. Then a guest-speaker was a person from outside your community who spoke in your community and on the day of his address received at least one meal in your community at the expense of the organization before which he spoke. Such a person, when speaking in his own bailiwick and eating at his own expense, was not a guest-speaker.

Today any speaker is a guest-speaker, no matter where he speaks or who pays for his meal.

A Canadian newspaper told of an address given before a service club. The speaker was a member of that club and, presumably, paid for his dinner, yet the newspaper referred to him as the guest-speaker for the day.

So far, press and populace, while eager to use the noun guest-speaker, have shied at using the verb, to guest-speak. I think we may as well go the whole hog. The press should now report that the guest-speaker guest-spoke.

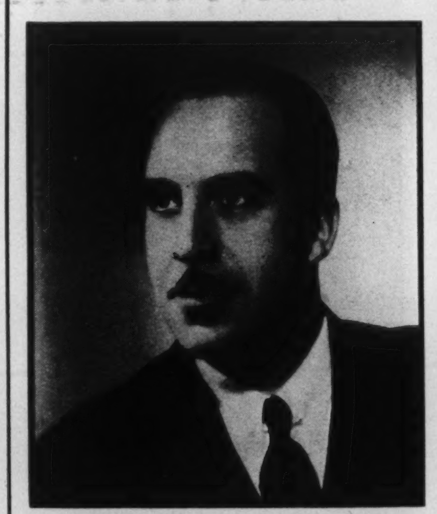
There are many other persons who seem logically entitled to the handle of "guest," even on the grounds of a few years ago, those of non residence and eating at the expense of someone else. Take, for instance, a lumber camp. The choppers are usually from distant points and are fed at the expense of the lumber operator—three meals a day instead of one, and a bed thrown in. Undoubtedly, these choppers should be called guest-choppers.

In the same category, so far as meals and shelter are concerned, are nearly all farm help. They should be called guest-maids and guest-farmers.

And since it is no longer necessary to live outside a community in order to be a guest in it, why should not one call the plumber who comes to do work at your home a guest-plumber? . . . the electrician a guest-electrician? . . . and so on down a long list of occupations?

A public meeting in a political campaign may be opened by the chairman with these words:

"Ladies and gentlemen: As your guest-chairman I wish to announce that we are holding a double-header tonight. Our guest-candidate has been guest-handshaking in Belmont all day. He and another guest-speaker are at this moment starting a meeting at Belmont, while the two guest-speakers we have on this platform will start the meeting here. If the tires on their cars hold out we expect to give two continuous performances, four guest-speakers guest-speaking at each place. Our first guest-speaker here will motor to Belmont immediately after his guest-speech here and will be the third guest-speaker at Belmont. Our guest-candidate will guest-speak first at Belmont and then motor here to be our third guest-speaker. Shuttling around this way, our four guest-speakers will address both meetings. I trust that as guest-listeners you will give them a careful hearing. Ladies and gentlemen, our first guest-speaker is . . . "



William Hain, American tenor, sings the role of Gerontius in the Mendelssohn Choir presentation at Massey Hall, Feb. 26. Also in the cast is Eileen Law (below), Toronto contralto, who sings the role of the angel. The oratorio is Sir Edward Elgar's choral work of Cardinal Newman's poem and was written early in 1900.

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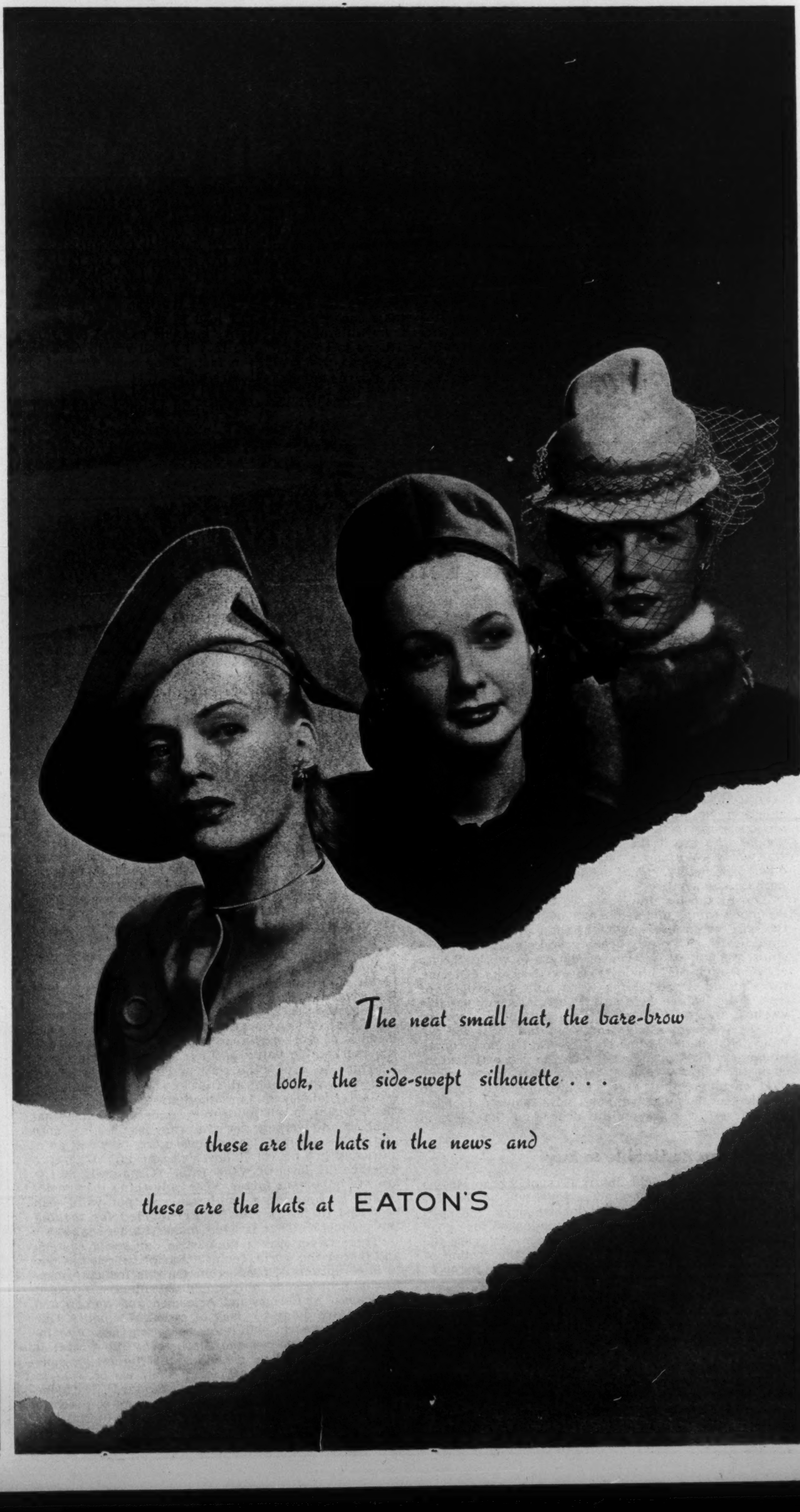

The neat small hat, the bare-brow look, the side-swept silhouette . . . these are the hats in the news and these are the hats at EATON'S

FINANCE
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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 23, 1946 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

British Reconstruction Depends on Shipping

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain's present plans for her economic reconstruction cannot be carried through unless her merchant fleets are quickly restored at least to their pre-war tonnage. All prejudices against mass-production will have to be abandoned and, if the necessary dollar allocations are forthcoming, some of the vessels which U.S. shipyards built during the war could be acquired.

London

IT is at present uncertain what, if anything, is to replace the United Maritime Authority, the body which (at first under another name) has controlled the pool of Allied shipping since a few weeks after the United States entered the war. U.M.A. did invaluable service in the united war effort—which would have been largely negated without its carefully-arranged priorities to deposit the appropriate men, equipment, and merchandise, to the right place at the right time—and many regret that its work cannot be carried on in the phase of postwar world reconstruction, which has its almost equal problems. However, the organization was due to end six months after the close of hostilities, and end it will on March 2.

Shipping is of such overriding importance to British recovery that it is no exaggeration to say that, without some satisfactory solution to what may become an acute world problem, the present plans for Britain's economy cannot be carried through. At home, priorities are heavily weighted in favor of exports, but unless carrying facilities can be quickly and efficiently organized to deliver the goods which British industries are scheduled to produce, and in return bring the raw materials and the food and manufactured goods needed to maintain the standard of life, the whole conception of Great Britain as an international trading nation will have to be abandoned.

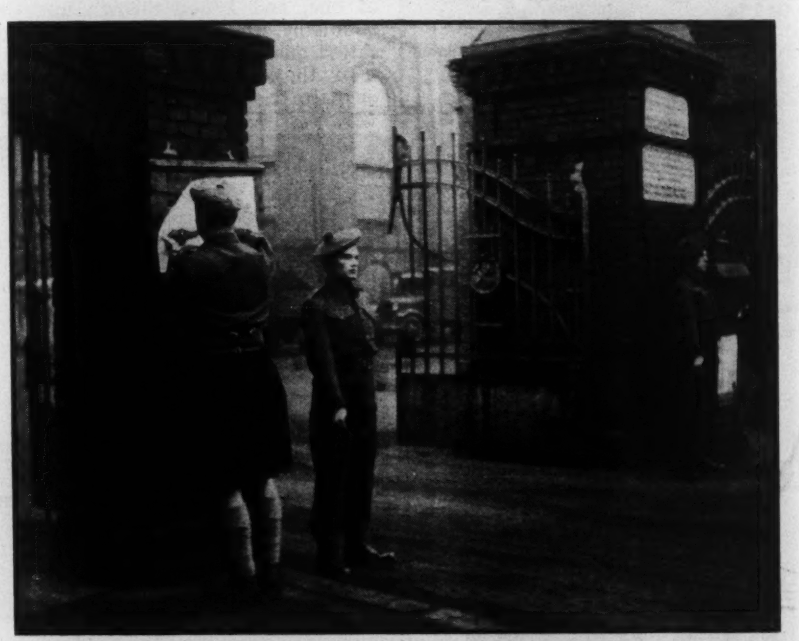
Figures of comparative tonnage show, very concisely, the changes which have been wrought by the war. The British Empire's merchant tonnage in 1939 was 23,000,000 deadweight tons; in 1945 it was 19,600,000. U.S. tonnage in 1939 was 12,100,000; in 1945 it was 56,800,000. In other words, leadership in the world's merchant shipping has passed from British to U.S. hands.

It is no use to bemoan the 10,700,000 tons of British shipping which now lie at the bottom of the oceans. The problem is how soon British merchant fleets can be restored to their pre-war strength, as a minimum. About 7 million tons were built during the war, as a partial offset to losses; and British shipyards (by contrast with American) are at present working to capacity. But at the present rate of progress it will be at least four years before all losses have been replaced—and, in these four years of deficiency, British shipping might lose its chance of regaining lost importance.

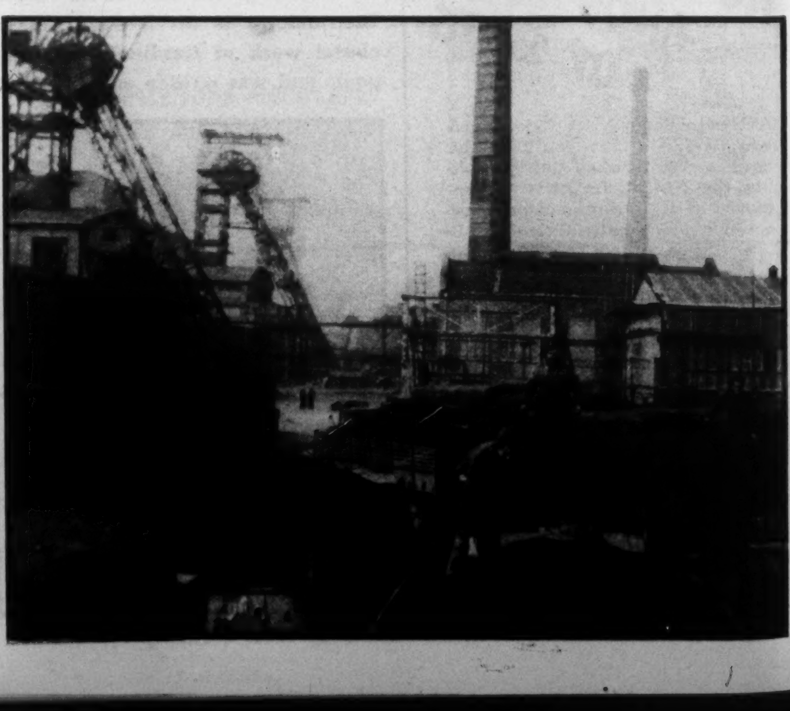
It is evident, painfully or otherwise, according to the viewer's standpoint, that the United States holds all the trump cards at present. Pessimists on the British side say that, just as we lost our leadership in world finance during the 1914-18 war, so, as result of the last war, we have lost our lead in shipping—a most important "invisible export" pre-war—and we may as well resign ourselves to the fact. They bear out their point by recalling that the U.S. Government brought Lease-Lend to an abrupt and untimely end, and say

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Perhaps you think Canada's coal situation is tough, but Europe's coal problems are much worse. Coal for France, Holland and Denmark comes from the Ruhr coalfields, which before the war produced close to 125 million tons per annum. During the war 32 of the collieries were put out of action through Allied bombing. This photograph of the main shaft of the Wilhelmina Victoria Mine gives some idea of the extensive damage to mine equipment. But now all coal mines in the Ruhr Valley have been taken over and are being operated under the Allied North German Coal Control. Below: Notices were posted at each mine telling the German people that the mines would now be under British supervision.



The task of getting the Ruhr fields into production again is a tremendous one. Miners' houses have been destroyed which complicates problems of labor supply. Shipments out of the Ruhr are on a very reduced scale owing to the breakdown of the German canal system and the many blown bridges. But here British Tommies are turning to with a will and loading army trucks with coal for immediate transport to France, Holland, Denmark.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Productive Facts of Life

By P. M. RICHARDS

STRIKE settlements always sound like good news, but that news is not so good if the terms of the settlement are such that they are likely to make serious economic trouble in future. If, in the wage and hour agreements now being reached, labor (with or without the backing of government) compels management to concede more than the traffic will really stand, the long-term result can only be lessened production and lessened employment. This would be disastrous, not only to labor itself but to the whole economy, in view of the new burdens of debt charges and social welfare costs that our productive system must henceforth carry.

Today we have an economic system that works—even if not as well as we would like. Despite its occasional creakings and groanings and its more or less obvious imperfections, it still manages to afford the people who use it the highest standard of living in the world. We should be in a bad way if it broke down completely. That could happen—as a result, perhaps, of what we do now.

During the last few years we have done many uneconomic things under the spur of necessity. Winning the war was more important than preserving economic health. Urgently needing tanks and planes and ships, we put all possible producers to work, the inefficient high-cost producers as well as the efficient. Government-owned plants were built regardless of cost. High wages were paid to attract every possible worker. We paid no more than half of the cost of this as we went along, and went into debt for the rest. That debt became so large that it now constitutes a sizable first mortgage on the property and income of each one of us. A large part of our individual earnings, that otherwise would have gone to satisfy our personal wants, is now required to meet the interest charges on the debt—and that debt is still growing.

Many May Be Unable to Buy

Because of the debt, many persons whose income has not risen from the pre-war level will not be able to return to their pre-war living standard; the postwar automobiles and other long-looked-for good things are not for them. The more we increase the cost of living, the larger will become the section of the population that is no longer able to buy many of the goods produced. What is at stake is not merely the well-being of those particular people but the well-being of all the people. High costs will mean high prices, lessened consumption and fewer jobs; our productive system will then not be able to support our new postwar burdens. Then we shall really be in trouble.

The point is not that labor's income must not be high, but rather that wage rates per hour must not be so high as to bring the law of diminishing returns into operation. It is a matter of factual record, not of mere theory, that when labor's hour rates become uneconomically high, fewer hours are worked; labor's annual income then is less than it would have been had hour rates been lower. And because the volume of production is less, there are fewer goods for all the people to use and enjoy. This is the simple truth which labor has always refused to recognize, to its own detriment as well as the public's. Labor has always concerned itself only with winning as high an hourly wage rate as possible and not at all with the effects of this course on its yearly income. It has never seen or admitted the connection between wage rates and the number of jobs available.

For More Pay, More Production

The money which any manufacturer pays out for wages and other costs must come from the conversion of raw materials into finished goods; there is nowhere else it can come from. In his articles currently appearing in SATURDAY NIGHT, U.S. economist Allen W. Rucker presents official data to prove that year after year, unfailingly, the annual wage income of workers is actually determined, not by wage *rates* at all, but by the marketable value of the goods they produce. When the marketable value goes up as a result of greater efficiency and productivity, so does the annual wage income. Rucker tells us that all through the years, whether of boom or depression or of Liberal or Conservative administration, the yearly incomes of workers have risen or fallen according to the marketable value of their output, nothing else.

Thus, he says, "the way to get higher wage incomes is very simple; all that has to be done is to increase efficiency and productivity, and thus enable businessmen to sell more to customers. In the final analysis, the workers get what they produce, no more and no less. But if they produce more, they will automatically get more. It doesn't make any difference whether the level of wage 'rates' is changed; that is not the important factor. The only thing that really counts is 'how much marketable output value can be added to the raw materials supplied for making the product?' That is what makes higher wages."

There never was a time when our social system, and indeed the world, could less afford the losses due to interruptions of production. On this fortunate continent, people may only be inconvenienced by such stoppages; in Europe and Asia men and women and children are dying for lack of essential supplies. Our productive system will soon be facing new and intense competition for the markets of the world; it appears that only by achieving the highest possible degree of productive efficiency shall we be able to maintain our accustomed living standards, let alone advance them. Nothing would contribute so much to economic health as acceptance by labor of the productive facts of life.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

there is no reason to suppose that she will voluntarily relinquish any part of the immense power which control over world shipping routes affords. On this matter it is too early to judge. United States leaders are themselves divided in their opinions. Full-scale exploitation of the advantages accruing to the U.S. by her remoteness from the actual theatres of war could only come as part of an out-and-out policy of economic imperialism, and this is certainly not the declared policy of her Government.

Typically British

British merchant shipping is a typically British institution. It differs almost as widely from the U.S. merchant service as the methods of building British ships differ from the mass-production methods which Henry Kaiser has made world-famous. British shipping catered for specialized requirements in the same way as British cloth provided the export specialities which, though seemingly uncompetitive in price, built up British textile reputation abroad. Her shipping, however, has always been run as a purely business proposition, and not by the heavy subsidies on which the American mercantile marine has been built.

The structure of Britain's merchant navy will have to be considerably modified, as will the structure of many British industries. Her shipyards—working at double pre-war production costs—will make an intensive effort to re-equip the fleets; but they will have to abandon all prejudice against mass-production methods such as welding. There are already signs that this change is happening.

At the same time, the United States willing, and the requisite dollar allocations forthcoming from the Treasury, British fleets can be built up to pre-war levels by acquiring, either under charter or by outright purchase, some of the vessels which U.S. shipyards built in huge numbers during the war. These vessels are not of the type which made up the British fleets before the war. They are mostly of 10,000 tons, and vessels of this size accounted for only 249 of the 3,403 ships exceeding 1,500 tons owned in the British Empire before the war. If exports are to be made in bulk, the increase in the size of ships may not be a disadvantage—though the peculiar advantages of small, fast ships would then be lost. However, according to an estimate hazarded by the London *Economist*, it would need one-tenth of the whole dollar loan to buy sufficient ships to restore Britain's merchant fleet.

Subsidies, discriminatory rates, and all the too-familiar technique of cut-throat competition, can make shipping a powerful economic weapon by any government which has the strength and the will so to use it. Conversely, it can make a greater contribution than almost any other instrument to the building of a healthy world, based on the liberal exchange of goods, as it contributed to the common victory in war. If the British Government, still controlling some 90 per cent of the nation's shipping, uses this with the evident intention of helping to restore, not British interests as such, but world prosperity, the lead may be followed.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Interesting Period Lies Ahead Of Kirkland Lake Gold Mine

By JOHN M. GRANT

ACCENT for some months at the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining property is expected to be on development and this should prove an extremely interesting period now that the internal shaft has been completed from the 4,750-foot level to the 5,450-foot horizon. This shaft is in close proximity to the very substantial western ore zone, known to exist from the 3,600 to the 5,450-foot levels, and will make available for development four new levels, as well as enabling the completion of opening up the 5,450-horizon where some years ago rich ore bodies were partially developed through another winze. Favorable results are expected from the new levels as previous development on the bottom yielded a length of 800 feet in six veins, having an average width of three feet with an average cut grade of $23.95 (gold at $35 per oz.). Nearly every face was reported in ore when work was stopped there owing to the lack of manpower.

Annual report of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company for 1945 shows that in spite of the continued shortage of miners there were increases in production, earnings and proven ore reserves. During the 12 months the mill treated 85,359 tons of ore for a gross recovery of $1,086,212, or $12.72 per ton and this compared with 77,457 tons and production of $1,053,155, or $13.60 per ton in the previous year. Net profit was $177,691, or 3.34 cents per share, as against earnings of 2.90 cents per share in 1944. The proven or reserves at the end of the year amounted to 364,384 tons having a gross value of $4,891,145 at $35 per ounce for gold, as compared with 352,968 tons valued at $4,879,910. Net working capital is $548,012. In commenting on a slight successive improvement in production in the 3rd and 4th quarters, V. H. Emery, managing director, expresses the hope that this improvement will continue but adds it should not be expected, however, that production will get back to normal quickly.

Since Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company commenced production in 1919 the value of output to the end of 1945 was $20,189,235. A total of 1,692,776 tons of ore were milled and average recovery per ton was $11.93. Dividend payments were initiated in 1934 and to the end of the year totalled $4,360,011. The largest bullion production was $2,051,789 in 1940. The following year was second with $1,879,726, while 1939 was third with $1,731,243. While the mill has a capacity of 400 tons the average rate of milling last year was 234 tons per day.

With the working force increased from 314 to 409 at the end of December there was a sharp rise in the tonnage of ore broken, with a gain of 43,826 tons reported in the ore broken ore reserve at Kerr-Addison Gold Mines in the fourth quarter of 1945. The milling rate was 1,274 tons daily compared with 1,163 tons average of the third quarter. Production in the final quarter was $941,344, an average of $8.03 per ton, the highest grade since the third quarter of 1942, and compared with $6.94 in the preceding three months. Earnings for the quarter were equal to 6.25 cents per

(*Continued on Page* 39)

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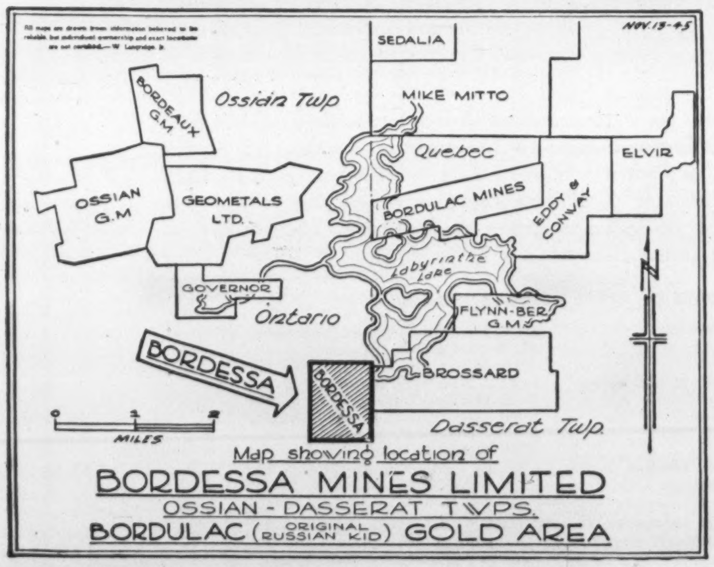

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

M.M.O., Windsor, Ont.—A diamond drilling program has been underway during the summer on the Aye group of claims of KALMAC GOLD MINES, which adjoins Giant Yellowknife on the south and I understand encouraging values were intersected, although no orebodies have as yet been indicated. Work has been concentrated by Consolidated Mining & Smelting, which holds an option on the property, on the Burnt Lake section of the large group. Detailed geological work is being done in connection with the drilling. The annual report should be issued shortly and if the shares are registered in your own name will be forwarded to you.

W. M., Dundas, Ont.—Possibilities of opening substantial tonnages of ore have been indicated at CAMPBELL RED LAKE, under option to Dome Exploration Co. Recent drilling here continues to enhance the mine-making possibilities and deep drilling at the east end of the south zone has shown a marked improvement in values at depth and extended the ore farther to the east. No decision as to shaft sinking has yet been announced but plans to get underground are not expected to be long delayed.

B. H. F., Westmount, Que.—All arrears of dividends on the 6½ per cent first preferred stock of THRIFT STORES LTD. are cleaned up with the payment of $8.93¾ per share on Feb. 15. Dividends were paid in full in 1931 through 1934, but the rate was cut in 1935. No dividends were paid thereafter until 1945 when quarterly payments of 40¾ cents and a payment of $3.25 on account of arrears were made. The second preferred stock was in arrears to the extent of $7.35 a share as at July 2, 1945. No dividends have been paid on the common since 1935.

S. E. S., Montreal, Que.—Authorized capitalization of KEN BAY GOLD MINES, incorporated October 1945, is 3,000,000 shares of $1 par with 1,200,005 issued and 1,200,000 are escrowed. Development Finance and Securities Limited has taken a firm underwriting on 360,000 shares at 15 cents, with options on a further 1,439,995 shares at prices from 20 to 70 cents. I have heard nothing as yet of a public issue but I understand shares are available on the over-the-counter market. The company recently awarded a contract for 5,000 feet of diamond drilling.

W. F. G., Vancouver, B.C.—A mining concession covering close to 20,000 square miles in western Newfoundland is held by LABRADOR MINING & EXPLORATION COMPANY in which Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines owns the controlling interest. The latter company also controls Hollinger North Shore Exploration Company with 4,000 square miles in northwestern Quebec, adjacent to the Labrador border. New discoveries and substantial enlargement of the principal existing high grade bodies marked the past season's exploration on the Labrador iron ore range, with the bulk of the discoveries so far on the Labrador ground. The 1945 work more than doubled the surface indications of high grade iron ore tonnage and the combined showings of both concessions are now estimated to contain around 1,000,000 tons per vertical foot, which figure is expected to prove conservative. Attention last year was concentrated on securing definite information as to the dimensions of the orebodies so that plans could be formulated for development and transportation of the ore. The company's engineers since have been correlating all the evidence they had gathered and the forthcoming annual report of Hollinger should provide some comprehensive estimates. The picture to date appears to indicate this iron range is not only one of the largest mineral areas in North America but also in the world. Some of the deposits are from a mile to two miles in length and up to 1,000 feet in width and a limited amount of diamond drilling has proved that the high grade ore carries to depth.

E. C. H., Saint John, N.B.—The SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO. has reported for the year 1945 a moderate decline in gross revenue as compared with previous year, reflecting drop in demand for energy

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Vulnerability

BY HARUSPEX

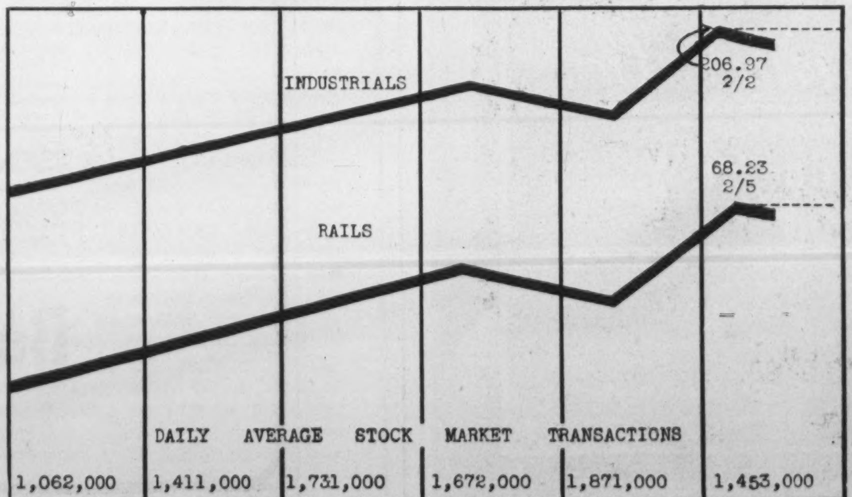
THE CYLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR N.Y. MARKET TREND: With reconversion now more than half completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with vulnerability to sizable intermediate decline still present over the remainder of the reconversion period.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average.

In the course of the forward trend from 1942 there have been four intermediate advances. The first ran from April 1942 to July 1943, or 15 months; the second, from November 1943 to July 1944, or 8 months; the third, from September 1944 to April 1945, or 7 months. The fourth advance commenced in July 1945 and, at the recent early February high point had been under way for 6 months. In terms of gain on the Dow-Jones industrial average, the first advance carried 57 points; the second, 21 points; the third, 26 points; while at the recent early February peak, the fourth advance had carried approximately 46 points. All of which is to indicate that the current intermediate trend has at least traveled far enough to create an element of technical vulnerability to interruption of more than minor degree, even though the main movement may be forward.

Settlement of the steel strike could lengthen out the current intermediate up-phase. If, on such advance into new high ground, trading became unduly active relative to volumes at the February top, and a period of price churning occurred for a week or two without ability of the averages to make further upside headway, the question could then be seriously raised as to whether the intermediate upward move were not ending. Meanwhile, so long as the Dow-Jones closing industrial average can hold its February 13 minor support point the market would seem safe. Breaking of such low points would be indicated should both the industrial and rail averages close at or below 197.73 and 63.80, respectively, and would suggest that the intermediate trend had turned downward from the early February tops.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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for war production. Operating expenses were reduced to an extent which more than counter-balanced the decline in revenues however and despite a sizable increase in income tax requirements, final net earnings for the year, at equivalent of $1.05 a share on outstanding capital stock, were off only slightly from the 1944 figure of $1.06 a share.

W.D.M., Montreal, Que.—Yes, PERSEVERANCE MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO. is still in existence but functions largely as a holding company. Share interests are held in Northern Tin Mines, Lithium Corporation of Canada and Beau Larder Gold Mines. I understand Northern Tin holds a block of Peg Tantalum shares. Lithium Corporation plans a salts plant once finances are available. Perseverance has approximately 31,000 shares issued of its capitalization of 100,000 shares. Your broker might be able to find a market for the shares, but at any rate they have a potential value.

E.W., Windsor, Ont.—While GATEWAY PATRICIA GOLD MINES still retains a block of 27 claims in the Pickle Lake area, I understand there are no immediate plans for further exploration. It is probable further work will be done some time in the future. New and important ore developments were reported by HASAGA GOLD MINES last year and these should result in a substantial increase in ore reserves. Hasaga also holds 1,500,000 shares of Starrat Olsen where diamond drilling results have been excellent.

B. G. F., Hamilton, Ont.—I think you are justified in assuming that the initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents per common share declared by INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. puts the stock on a $2 a share annual dividend basis. The company has announced that $10 millions of its 5 per cent preferred stock will be redeemed April 1 next at par. The company has oustanding $92 millions of an authorized $100 millions of preferred stock, so that redemption of $10 millions will leave $82 millions still outstanding.

L. G. D., Neepawa, Man.—A deal was recently entered into by SNOW LAKE GOLD MINES with Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines for development of its property lying to the east of Howe Sound. Under the terms of the deal a new company is to be formed if results of exploration prove satisfactory and Snow Lake will receive 1,500,000 shares of which 365,000 will be optioned back to Hollinger at $1 per share. A large group of claims to the west of Howe Sound is still retained and the possibilities here can only be determined by further work. Surface exploration has been proceeding and a diamond drilling program is planned.

H. T. M., Hamilton, Ont.—Control of OMEGA GOLD MINES was acquired in 1944 by Noranda Mines and Anglo-Huronian. Due to the marginal and very erratic nature of the ore the mill has been operating at a loss and as development last year failed to increase the limited amount of ore in sight when the property changed hands, it is likely operations will soon be discontinued. The present plans are to use the Omega plant and organization for other operations in the Larder Lake area in which the owners are interested, chief of which is Amalgamated Larder occupying a length of four miles on the Kirkland-Larder-Cadillac break. Omega will be compensated for the services rendered to the Amalgamated Larder program.

A. J. C., Portage La Prairie, Man.—The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. dividend of 75 cents a share on the ordinary stock in respect of 1945 earnings, payable in Canadian funds on March 30, makes a total dividend on 1945 earnings of 5 per cent or $1.25 per share.

Purity Flour Mills Limited

SALES of the Canadian flour milling industry continue at a high level with the prospects that the export demand will continue for a few years to come to provide one of the most essential foods required to feed the people of the world. The Canadian industry is in a position to take care of a good portion of the requirements with stocks of grain on hand better than most other countries and the products of the Dominion's mills held in high regard. Purity Flour Mills Limited is one of the best known units of the Canadian industry. The company also operates a bakery as a wholly owned subsidiary. A few years ago the capital structure was reorganized to eliminate arrears of dividend on the old perference stock and the company has been able to improve its working capital position materially.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1945, of $270,358 was equal to 84 cents per share, compared with 246,197 and 69 cents a share the preceding year. The 1944-45 net profit included $51,000 and 28 cents a share refundable tax and the 1943-44 net $41,00 and 22 cents a share tax refund. In the current fiscal year the company will have the benefit of the reduction in the excess profits tax for seven months of the period. Earned surplus of $1,043,060 at July 31, 1945, was an increase from $193,300 at July , 1940.

There has been a substantial improvement in the company's liquid position in recent years, net working capital at the end of July last of 482,689 comparing with $725,161 at July 31, 1940. Compared with the previous year net working capital increased from $1,337,053, although during the period the company purchased and cancelled 1,000 shares of the preference stock of $40 par value.

Purity Flour Mills Limited has no funded debt outstanding, but has a contingent liability in respect to the bank loan of the subsidiary, Purity Baking Company Limited, which amounted to $921,000 at the end of the last fiscal year, a reduction from $1,803,000 in 1934. The outstanding capital at July 31, 1945, consisted of 47,000 shares of preference stock of $40 par value and 183,000 common shares of no par value. The preference shares are entitled to an annual cumulative dividend of $2.50 per share to July 31, 1948, and to $3.50 thereafter. The preference stock is callable on 60 days notice at $55 per share and the company has the right to purchase the shares in the market for redemption.

Regular dividends have been paid on the preference stock since issued in 1944. No dividends have as yet been paid in the currently outstanding common shares.

Purity Flour Mills Limited was originally incorporated with an Ontario Charter in 1905 as a consolidation of a number of milling companies. The name was changed from Western Canada Flour Mills Company Limited in 1944. Mills and grain elevators are maintained at Winnipeg, Calgary and Goderich, and feed manufacturing plants at Montreal, Goderich, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and New Westminster. A salt manufacturing plant is operated by a subsidiary at Goderich and baking plants by a subsidiary at Toronto.

Price range of new common since listing (1944-1945) follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low
1945	13	11½	$0.84	15.5	13.4
1944	8	6	0.69	12.4	8.7
Average				13.7	
Approximate Current Ratio				15.7	

Note—Earned per share for 1945 includes 28c a share refundable excess profits tax and 1944 22c a share.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended July 31	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 270,358	$ 246,197	$ 308,710	$ 216,562	$ 227,279	$ 216,127
Surplus	1,043,060	849,248	601,052	292,342	157,495	193,300
Current Assets	5,036,608	4,988,957	4,445,206	3,852,748	3,322,452	3,106,842
Current Liabilities	3,553,919	3,651,904	3,160,352	2,946,409	2,759,639	2,381,680
Net Working Capital	1,482,689	1,337,053	1,284,854	906,339	562,813	725,161

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $51,000 refundable tax; 1944 $41,000 and 1943 $180,000.

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PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
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DIVIDEND NO. 26

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, April 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, February 15th, 1946.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of three per cent. (seventy-five cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of, and out of earnings for, the year 1945, was declared payable in Canadian funds on March 30, 1946, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on February 25, 1946.

By order of the Board,

FREDERICK BRAMLEY
Secretary.

Montreal, February 11, 1946.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Effect of Answers in Application Upon the Collection of Claims

By GEORGE GILBERT

Under the law, failure to disclose or misrepresentation of a fact material to the contract renders a life policy voidable at the instance of the insurance company. But after the policy has been in force two years such failure to disclose or misrepresentation does not, in the absence of fraud, render the contract voidable.

Two years gives the insurance company a reasonable period within which to verify the statements upon which it relies in issuing the contract. The Courts will also construe any ambiguity in the wording of the policy strictly against the insurance company.

IT IS not to be overlooked that the law requires the applicant for a life insurance policy and the person whose life is to be insured to disclose to the insurance company in the application for the contract, on the medical examination, if any, or in any statements or answers furnished in lieu of a medical examination every fact within his knowledge which is material to the contract. Failure to disclose or misrepresentation of any such fact renders the contract voidable at the instance of the insurance company.

At the same time the law also provides that the statements made by the insured, or the person whose life is insured, in the application, on the medical examination, if any, or in any statements or answers furnished in lieu of a medical examination, other than fraudulent statements or erroneous as to age, are to be deemed to be true and incontestable after the contract has been in force for two years during the life time of the person whose life is insured. But this provision does not apply to disability insurance or double indemnity insurance. Courts have held that this incontestibility provision does not effect a complusory extension of coverage but that, within the limits of the coverage, it means that the policy stands unaffected by any defence that it was invalid at its inception or thereafter became invalid by reason of a condition broken.

Liability of Insurer

While the law permits insurance companies to select their risks and limit their coverage, this does not dispose of their liability once they have issued policies containing ill-defined limits of liability or exception clauses. It has been held in such cases that the responsibility of the insurance company will be determined by the contract which it has issued wherein any ambiguities will be construed strictly against the insurance company.

This question has become of increasing importance in connection with life policies containing disability benefits. Insurance companies are faced with the problem of dealing with questionable claims made under the disability clause of life policies after the period of contestability has expired.

In a recent case in New York State, an insurance company brought an action, seeking cancellation of the disability agreement under one of its policies on the ground that it was null and void for fraud from its inception. It appears that the policy was issued in May, 1931, for $10,000 to one Irving E. Weinig. The policy had a rider attached to it providing for certain total and permanent disability and double indemnity benefits in certain eventualities named therein.

In the application for the contract the insured stated that neither of his parents nor any of their brothers or sisters, or any of his brothers or sisters had died of or been afflicted with tuberculosis, insanity or any hereditary disease. The policy contained a provision that the policy would be incontestable after it had been in force during the life time of the insured for a period of two years from the date of its issue, except for non-payment of premium.

Fraud Not Mentioned

It was provided, however, that any conditions or provisions relating to benefits in the event of total and permanent disability or accidental death contained in any supplemental agreement attached thereto should become void for the causes and under the conditions stated therein. Fraud was not one of the stated causes of conditions for or under which the supplemental agreement was to be void.

In December, 1932, the insured became totally and permanently disabled from a stomach disorder diagnosed as ulcerative colitis. A claim was filed by the insured on January 24, 1933, was duly approved by the insurance company, which thereafter paid the insured monthly disability benefits of $100 each through February 26, 1941, and waived payment of all premiums thereafter due to and including May, 1940.

On February 27, 1941, the insurance company brought action to have the disability agreement cancelled on the ground that it was null and void for fraud from its inception. At the trial there was evidence and the Court found that a brother of the insured had received treatment for mental disorder or insanity in mental institutions to the knowledge of the insured prior to the signing of the application for the policy.

Judgment was given in favor of the insured, and was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, whereupon the insurance company took the case to the Court of Appeals.

In affirming the judgment of the Appellate Division, the Court of Appeals held that false representations made by an insured in his application which are material to the risk would enable the insurance to maintain an action for cancellation unless such suit is barred by the two-year incontestability clause.

Policy Not Voidable

It was also held that where the policy provided for incontestability after two years except that provisions for disability or accidental death benefits contained in the supplemental agreement should become void for causes therein stated and such supplemental agreement contained no provision for voiding the policy by reason of misrepresentation or fraud in the application, the disability benefits could not be avoided for representations made in the application after the policy had been in force for two years. The incontestability clause, it was held, recognizes fraud and all other defences, but provides ample time and opportunity within which they may be, but beyond which, they may not be established. (47 North Eastern, 2d, 418)

Whether the answers in the application or medical questionnaire are representations or warranties came up for decision in a Quebec case which went to the Supreme Court of Canada for final adjudication. Action was taken by the beneficiary to recover the proceeds of a policy on the life of her deceased husband. Payment was refused on the ground that the insured had failed to disclose to the medical examiner his true medical history, that his answers were untrue, inaccurate and misleading and as such were cause of nullity of the contract; and that the insured in giving his answers was guilty of

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A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
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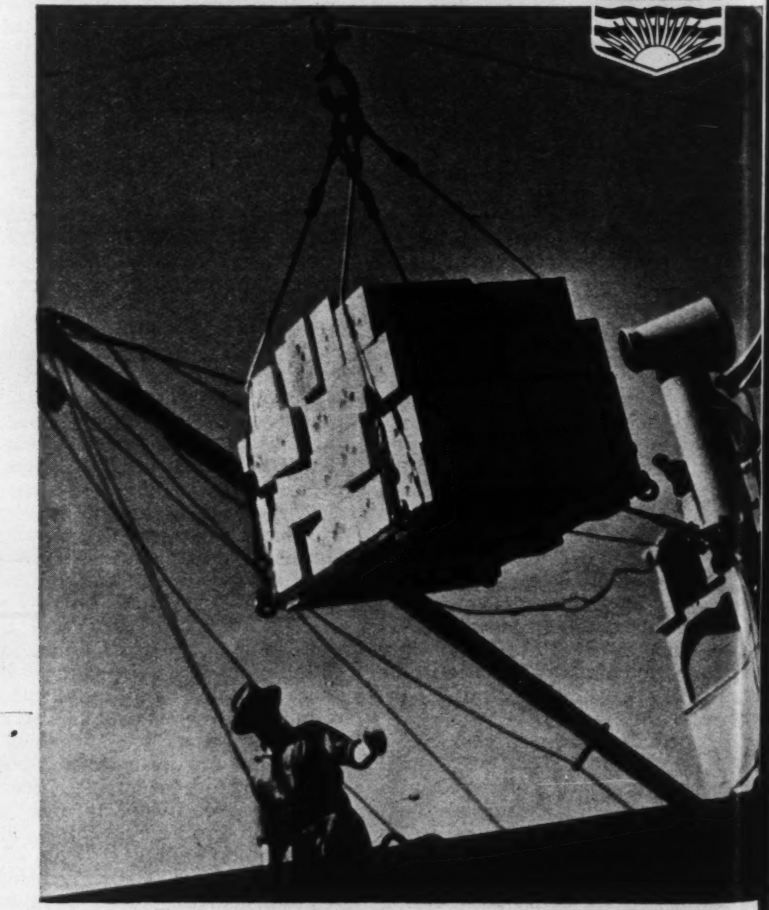
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

Business is moving to B.C.

EXPORT
is one reason why



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British Columbia has much to offer industry—a multitude of building sites, an abundance of *cheap hydroelectric power on Pacific tide-water*, vast resources of raw materials and plenty of skilled labor.

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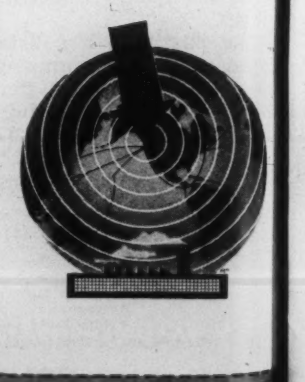
To these many advantages add the finest all-round climate, most varied scenic beauty and best living conditions in Canada . . . and you have British Columbia.

Private industry made this province and British Columbians will help make your business. From the viewpoint of your own personal opportunity, can you understand now, why—"Business Is Moving To B.C."?



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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
600 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.
Please send complete information on British Columbia to
NAME
ADDRESS

misrepresentation and concealment of a nature to affect the appreciation of the risk by the insurance company, and consequently whether made by him in error or design they were a cause of nullity of the contract.

At the trial judgment was given in favor of the claimant, but that judgment was reversed on appeal, and the claimant took the case to the Supreme Court, which held, two Justices dissenting, that the appeal should be allowed and that the judgment of the trial judge in favor of the claimant should be restored. The answers or statements made by the insured in his proposal must, it was held, in the absence of fraud (and the trial judge found no fraud) be considered only as representations and not as warranties. Upon the evidence, and applying the provisions of the law of Quebec, the alleged misrepresentations by the insured invoked by the insurance company, and especially the alleged failure by the insured to disclose the facts that he had consulted doctors and had gone to a sanatorium, were not shown, it was held, to have had any influence upon the insurance company in its appreciation of the risk. It was also held that it was impossible on the evidence to come to the conclusion that disclosure of the matters concealed or misrepresented would have influenced a reasonable insurer to decline the risk or to have stipulated for a higher premium. (1941 S.C.R. 139.)

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from page* 35)

share as against 5.29 cents in the previous period. Earnings for the year are estimated as close to 21 cents per share as against 18.80 cents per share in 1944. Drifting and diamond drilling is proceeding satisfactorily on the 1,600 and 1,900-foot levels and grade and width of the ore bodies campare favorably with results obtained on the 1,450-foot and 2,500-foot horizons.

As a result of the increased world price for silver, work has started on construction of a 15-ton smelter and plans are now underway to reopen nine silver mines in the Cobalt camp, it is announced by officials of the Silanco Mining and Refining Company. Mines which will renew operations, all well-known producers in the prosperous days of Cobalt, are the Cobalt Lake, City of Cobalt, Townsite, McKinley-Darragh- Right-of-Way South Mine, Colonial, Penn-Canadian and Millwight. The new smelter designed for treatment of cobalt-silver ores will be situated on the Montreal river site about five miles from Cobalt, and is expected to be in operation within six months. Meanwhile, Silanco's 100-ton mill is in full operation and cobalt ore is being drawn from the company's Agaunico-Ruethel Mine and the Beaver and Temiskaming Mines. Six of Silanco's mines which will reopen are being dewatered from a central shaft.

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Positive ore reserves of Lamaque Gold Mines, in the Bourlamaque area of Quebec, reached a new high peak in the closing months of 1945. At the end of December they totalled 2,558,943 tons averaging $8.18 per ton, with a total gold content of $20,945,217, as against 2,530,212 tons, averaging $8.26 per ton, or $20,897,902 at the end of the preceding year. Despite shortage of labor a total of 157,365 tons of ore was treated last year for gross production of $1,734,910 or $11.03 per ton and net profit of $564,328 of 18.81 cents per share was realized after provision of taxes and depreciation. Included in the ore reserves are close to 600,000 tons of broken ore, hence the milling rate and earnings can be expected to quickly improve with more manpower available.

•

A new diesel-powered mining plant has been purchased by Crestaurum Mines, in the Yellowknife Bay area, and it is hoped to have the plant set up and shaft sinking underway in early May. Crestaurum Mines is the subsidiary formed by Transcontinental Resources to take over and operate the former Gold Crest property. Diamond drilling investigated the main goldbearing structure along a length of over 3,000 feet and outlined two shoots. The south shoot has a length of 470 feet, width of 3.2 feet and grade of 0.51 ounce, while the north shoot gave a length of 750 feet, width of 2½ feet and grade of 0.59 ounce. A crew is now engaged in preparing for construction of a road to the shaft site.

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A reduction of only 4,006 tons was shown in the positive ore reserves of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines at the end of 1945 compared with a year preious despite the curtailment of development work. Ore reserves amounted to 281,472 tons grading $13.22 per ton, of which 99,042 tons were broken. The company was able to increase its milling rate during the latter part of the year. In the 12 months, a total of 106,606 tons was millied, for production of $1,098,337, or $10.36 per ton. Net profits of $578,256 were equivalent to 12.03 cents per share as against 16½ cents in the previous year. Of the year's earnings 7.16 cents per share came from income paid by the company's subsidiary—Lamaque Gold Mines.

Recent diamond drill results are officially reported to have added important significant information to the potentialities of the large carbonate zone extending across Goldvue Mines No. 1 property, in Duverny township, Quebec, for about 3,000 feet in length by about 500 feet in width. The logs of all holes drilled are being carefully studied by company engineers with a view to corelating the information. Nineteen holes have been completed to date in one section 300 feet square in the carbonate zone and two drills are still employed in this area. Hole No. 21 returned $9.60 across three feet at 133 feet. Holes No. 22 returned $7.35 across 18 inches at 233 feet with another continuous lower values between 200 and 235 feet. Hole No. 20 the first of three drilled in a second section of the large carbonate mass returned $19 across 7½ feet of core from 177½ feet, including a section of 1½ feet in which visible gold was noted and assayed 2.49 ounces or $87.15. Other holes are being drilled.

50 YEARS OF SERVICE ESTABLISHED 1895

The Victoria Trust and Savings Company

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1945

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Office Premises and Land, Lindsay and Cannington		$ 33,700.00
Other Real Estate		
Farm Properties		33,176.82
City Properties		29,341.57
Advances to Estates and Agencies under administration		18,470.75
Wheat Storage Plants and Equipment		7,167.26
Mortgages and Agreements For Sale		
Principal	$505,017.00	
Interest Due and Accrued	4,957.31	509,974.31
Bonds, Debentures and Accrued Interest		
Dominion and Provincial Government and Government Guaranteed Bonds	284,700.68	
Canadian Municipal, Rural Telephone and School District Bonds	65,638.35	
Canadian Corporation Bonds	81,632.08	431,971.11
Stocks		391,096.79
Loans on Company's Stock and Accrued Interest		13,929.10
Loans on Other Securities and Accrued Interest		13,560.35
Loan to Bond Department—Dominion Gov't. Bonds as Collateral		15,857.97
Cash on Hand and in Banks		116,959.94
Total Capital Assets		**$ 1,615,205.97**
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
MORTGAGES		
Principal	$4,290,974.76	
Interest Due and Accrued	52,511.07	4,343,485.83
BONDS, DEBENTURES AND ACCRUED INTEREST		
Dominion and Provincial Government and Government Guaranteed Bonds	2,549,422.03	
Canadian Municipal Rural Telephone and School District Bonds	532,621.23	
Canadian Corporation Bonds	694,076.24	3,776,119.50
Loans on Other Securities and Accrued Interest		14,132.00
Stocks		349,056.12
Loan to Bond Department—Dominion Govt. Bonds as Collateral		36,305.65
Cash on Hand and in Banks		157,655.41
Total Guaranteed Trust Assets		**$ 8,676,754.51**
ESTATES DEPARTMENT		
Investments, etc. held in Trust for Estates and Agencies		2,044,838.51
		$12,336,798.99

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Capital Stock Subscribed and Fully Paid	$ 925,000.00
Reserve Fund	215,000.00
Investment Reserve	385,000.00
Reserve for Income and Excess Profits Tax less prepayments thereon	18,924.21
Dividend Declared and Payable January 2nd, 1946	11,562.50
Due to Mortgagors	22,966.43
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account	36,752.83
Total Capital Liabilities	**$ 1,615,205.97**
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT	
Guaranteed Investment Receipts	$ 6,054,112.15
Trust Deposits	2,622,642.36
Total Guaranteed Trust Liabilities	**$ 8,676,754.51**
ESTATES DEPARTMENT	
Estates, Trusts & Agency Account	2.026,367.76
Due to Company Funds	18,470.75
	$12,336,798.99

T. H. STINSON, K.C., PRESIDENT.

C. E. WEEKS, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have audited the Books and Accounts of The Victoria Trust and Savings Company for the year ended December 31st, 1945, verified the Investment Securities, Cash on Hand, and the Balances in Banks. We have, after due consideration formed an independent opinion of the Company as at December 31st, 1945 and we certify that in our opinion so formed, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, the accompanying Balance Sheet with the related Profit and Loss Account sets forth fairly and truly the position of the Company on that date.

We certify that all transactions of the Company that have come within our notice have been within the powers of the Company.

LINDSAY, Ontario—January 11th, 1946.

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON (F.C.A.)
HAROLD A. SHIACH (F.C.A.)
Auditors.

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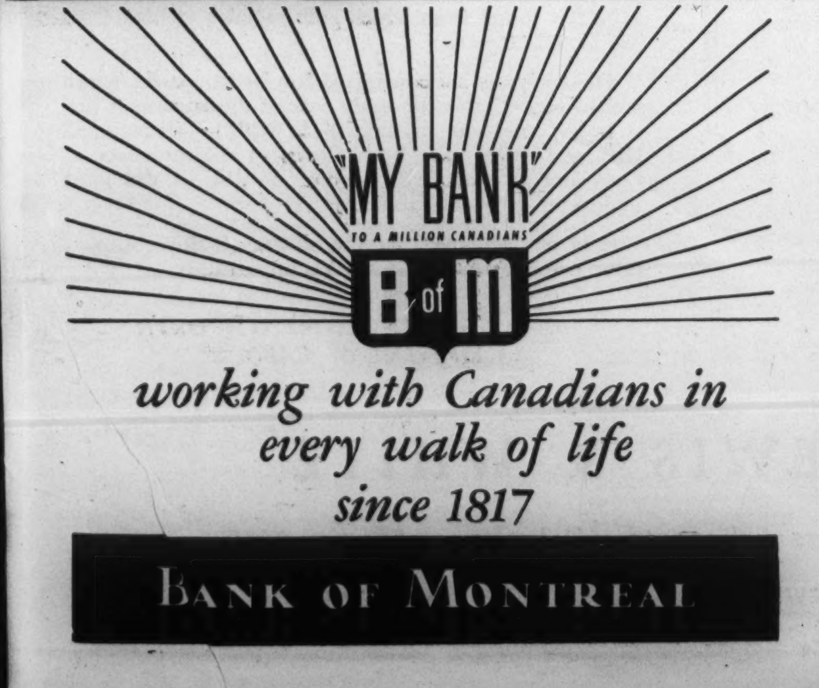
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BANK OF MONTREAL

The WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1851

FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY, AND AVIATION INSURANCE

FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31st, 1944

ASSETS
$14,681,290

•

LIABILITIES
To the Public
$9,002,470

•

CAPITAL
$1,400,000

•

SURPLUS ABOVE CAPITAL
$4,278,820

•

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION
$142,378,067

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E. A. BROWNELL
President of the Company

HERBERT C. COX
Chairman of the London Board, Canada Life Assurance Company

WILFRID M. COX, K.C.
Barrister, etc.

HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, P.C., K.C.
President, Crown Life Insurance Company
Director, Toronto General Trusts Corporation

W. J. HASTIE
Vice-President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
Director, National Trust Company Limited

S. H. LOGAN
Chairman of the Board, Canadian Bank of Commerce
Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company

HON. LEIGHTON McCARTHY, P.C., K.C.
Chairman of the Board, Canada Life Assurance Company
President, National Trust Company Limited

W. E. MEIKLE
Vice-President, Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Limited

GEO. A. MORROW
President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
Vice-President, Canadian Bank of Commerce

GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.
Director, Toronto Savings & Loan Company
Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company

SIR GEORGE B. MORTON, O.B.E., M.C.
Senior Resident Partner, Bird & Co. Calcutta, India

K. M. PRINGLE
President, Dominion Securities Corporation Limited

G. STUBINGTON
Vice-President and Managing Director

KENNETH THOM
General Manager of Company

HENRY J. WYATT
Director, Marine Midland Trust Co. of N.Y.

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Company Reports

British Mortgage

THE annual report of the British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario shows net earnings of $94,510 in 1945, as compared with $90,728 in 1944. The balance brought forward from 1944 of $71,179 declined to $60,689.

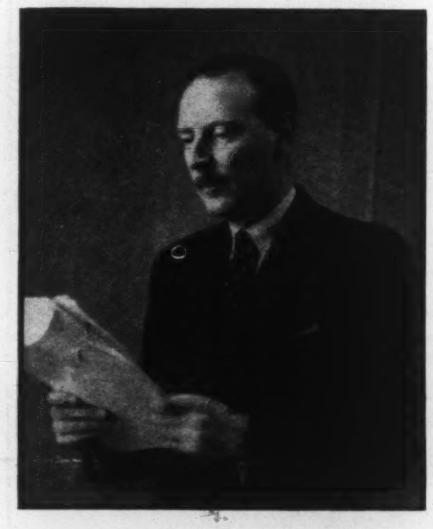
In his message to shareholders, Nelson Monteith, president, says: "The amazing growth of deposits has continued. On December 31, 1939, our deposits were $2,253,000, compared with $3,847,000 at present. It is perhaps unfortunate (for us) that there is practically no profit margin in all this new money which we are handling.

"What has come to us quickly may go as quickly when people can readily buy what they want. Our corporation is merely an instrument of public service and we must be content."

Victoria Trust

THE annual report of the Victoria Trust and Savings Company for the year ended December 31, 1945, shows net earnings of $90,883, compared with $72,773 for the previous year. Reserves have been increased by transfer of $29,000 from the year's earnings.

Total assets have increased from $11,303,793 at the end of 1944 to $12,336,789 on December 31 last. Dividend rate has been increased from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. The company celebrated its 50th anniversary at the annual meeting.



Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C.M.G., has been appointed successor to the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald as Britain's High Commissioner to Canada. Mr. MacDonald's five-year term of office expires in April of this year.

Sun Life of Canada

IN 1945 the Sun Life Assurance Company experienced one of the most successful years in its long history. New assurances amounted to $241,409,819, as compared with $220,323,142 in 1944. At the end of the year the assurances in force totalled $3,390,372,327, as compared with $3,312,525,426 at the close of the previous year. Benefits paid in 1945 totalled $90,226,067, as compared with $80,582,921 in 1944, bringing the aggregate benefits paid since the organization of the company to $1,800,672,431. Assets increased during the year to over $1,250,000,000, showing a gain for the year of $100,000,000. The assets were distributed as follows: Government bonds of Canada, United States, Great Britain and other allied nations, 52.2 per cent; municipal bonds, 3.8 per cent; industrial bonds, 3.7 per cent; railroad bonds, 0.4 per cent; public utility bonds, 15.2 per cent; preferred and garanteed stocks, 1.8 per cent; common stocks, 8.4 per cent; mortgages, 4.6 per cent; real estate, 1.4 per cent; policy loans, 4.6 per cent; cash, 1.5 per cent; other assets, 2.4 per cent. Surplus and contingency funds at the end of 1945 amounted to $71,000,000, as compared with $47,261,550 at the close of the previous year.

Huron & Erie

FINANCIAL statement of the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation for the year 1945 shows that the institution had a most successful year.

Total assets stand at $46,033,000, an increase of approximately one and three-quarter millions. The reserve fund has been augmented by $350,000, and that fund together with the paid-in capital totals $6,850,000. Savings deposits have advanced sharply from $15,200,000 to over $17,700,000, and total borrowings from the general public in savings and debenture departments are 1½ millions higher than for the previous year.

Net profits of $341,330 were $26,000 higher than for 1944 and, with $312,022 brought forward from the previous year plus $100,000 transferred from the internal reserve account, a sum of $753,352 was available for distribution. Out of that amount $200,000 in dividends was paid to shareholders, $80,023 written off office premises, $11,796 added to the staff pension fund, and $350,000 was transferred to the reserve fund. After caring for those disbursements, a sum of $111,533 was carried forward as undivided profits.

A review of the corporation's assets shows that mortgage investments and agreements, less reserve, have decreased from $22,517,000 to $20,027,000. Real estate held for sale, less reserve, now stands at $296,000 which is a substantial reduction from the previous figure of $493,000. There is a notable increase in holdings of Dominion of Canada bonds which, together with other bonds and cash on hand, amounts to $20,315,000. This is two and one-half million dolla greater than the total of savings d posits which means that there a $114 of liquid assets for every $100 deposits.

Burns Bros. & Company

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Intelligent Employment of
"Risk Capital"

We cannot emphasize too often that participation in a new mining issue should be strictly an investment from that portion of one's capital, savings or income, that can be classified as RISK CAPITAL.

Well worth considering as a Risk Capital Opportunity is

LAKE ROWAN
(1945) MINES LIMITED

This company acquired its properties from Lake Rowan Gold Mines Limited in August, 1945. The original company spent over $250,000 in sinking a three-compartment shaft to 415 feet, with three levels,—on a high-grade ore shoot. Seventeen thousand tons of ore averaging over $15.00 per ton over a width of 36" are reported to have been developed.

Unfortunately the original company, due to lack of finances, had to suspend work in the early part of the War, and fire destroyed most of the buildings and equipment on the property. Re-organization was, therefore, necessary.

Early in 1945 this firm was approached to undertake a re-organization, financing and development program. As a result LAKE ROWAN (1945) MINES LIMITED was incorporated and has now received over $140,000 in cash.

With greatly increased knowledge of the Red Lake area, our geological staff made a preliminary examination which revealed no fewer than eight additional carbonate and shear zones (including one shear zone 8500 feet long) from which grab samples yielded from 38c to $22.70.

The company has contracted for Hydro power which should be available the early part of the summer when it is expected the present shaft will be de-watered. Diamond drills have been flown to the property to carry out an extensive program on one of the more important carbonate zones.

It is our opinion that the shares of this company offer excellent RISK CAPITAL opportunity.

"ONE GOOD INVESTMENT WORTH A LIFETIME OF LABOUR"

We are the sponsors of the following Mining companies

•

IN RED LAKE

Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited
Dickenson Red Lake Mines Limited
Brewis Red Lake Mines Limited
Clicker Red Lake Mines Limited
Macfie Red Lake Mines Limited
Detta Red Lake Mines Limited
Dorion Red Lake Mines Limited
Lake Rowan (1945) Mines Limited

•

IN BOURLAMAQUE-LOUVICOURT

Mylamaque Mines Limited
Petitclerc Mines Limited
Tasmaque Gold Mines Limited

•

A new map of the Red Lake Mining Area will be mailed on request.

BREWIS & WHITE

200 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone: *ELgin 7225

J. M. BREWIS A. W. WHITE

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

A. R. GOUDIE, *President*
H. H. GRAY, *Managing Director*
Head Office, Pigott Building · Hamilton, Ontario

GROWING STEADILY
GROWING SOLIDLY

BUSINESS IN FORCE INCREASED 13%
GAIN IN ASSETS - - - - - 15%
SURPLUS INCREASED - - - 50%

The year 1945 has added to the record of steady, solid growth of the company. All the salient features of the annual report show substantial progress. The investments of the company are well balanced with a high percentage in Dominion Government bonds and municipal debentures.

Branches: Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Guelph, Kitchener, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins.

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